"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, rising temperature today; Sunday fair; light southeast to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,951. ... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WILSON WILL SET LIMIT FOR MEXICO

Ultimatum Will Follow His Warning Unless the Factions Reach Agreement.

MAY GIVE ONLY 30 DAYS

Administration, Determined to End the Disorders, Will Countenance No Delays.

CHANCE FOR CARRANZA

May Gain Recognition If He Prove Superiority Over Rivals—Government Aids Red Cross.

Carranza Answers Today That His Faction Leads

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, June 4.—Gen. Carranza will answer President Wilson's note tomorrow. Official circles say the answer will be appreciative, serene, and dignified, pointing out the strength of the Constitutionalist Party as the leading faction in Mexico, controlling most of the territory, showing the efforts made to protect foreigners and the steps taken for relieving suffering in all parts of the country, especially in Mexico City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—If the Mexican factions do not compose their differences "within a very short time," as they were warned to do by President Wilson in his statement of Wednesday, the President will make a public announcement in the nature of an ultimatum, that peace must be restored and a central government established by a fixed date or the United States will take its own measures to end the disorders.

How much time will be given to the factions to comply with the determination of the Administration will not be decided definitely until the occasion arises, but it has been tentatively agreed that it should not be more than sixty days, and it is not unlikely that it will be as short as thirty days.

The plans of the Administration for the establishment of stable government in Mexico all centre around the old Madero regime, which was overthrown by the military coup of Victoriano Huerta and Felix Diaz. Duval West of San Antonio, President Wilson's emissary, whose report of conditions in Mexico is responsible for the decision of the Administration to abandon its policy of "watchful waiting," obtained from each of the leaders of the present military factions, a statement that he was fighting to restore the Constitutional Government, which passed away when Francisco Madero was assassinated. Each factionist asserted that he was actuated by the ideals that Madero represented, and that it was his purpose to re-estblish Constitutional authority and carry out the reforms for which Madero had fought. In view of these assurances that the Carranza faction, the Villa faction and all the other factions are struggling for exactly the same ends, Washington feels that the leaders, if they are honest and are actuated by higher motives than mere personal ambition, should get together to carry out the wishes of President Wilson, expressed by him in his warning statement.

There is little hope here, however, that the factional leaders will pay heed to the President's declaration. Carranza has responded to the warning by the announcement that he has ordered an advance on Mexico City, now held by the Villa-Zapata forces, with the object of establishing a Government there as soon as the Capital falls into the hands of the Carranza troops, which he promises will be within a week.

Villa has not been heard from, and there is silence on the subject in Mexico City, where Villa's allies, Garza and Zapata, hold forth. It is believed at the State Department, however, that opportunity has not been given to hear from the Villista leaders since the President's statement was delivered to them. Carranza has received the statement, and, according to a telegram from his headquarters today, it is receiving "great consideration on all sides."

A Chance for Carranza.

Should Carranza capture Mexico City, which is probable, according to advices to the State Department, he may win the prize of United States recognition, although the Administration is not disposed to regard the mere occupation of the Capital as compliance with President Wilson's demands. In addition to holding Mexico City, Carranza must show that he is in control of the military situation and in position to suppress the forces of Villa and the other factions. Should the Administration be convinced that the Carranza party is able to do this, recognition probably will be accorded to his Government, although President Wilson called on the factions to establish a central authority by mutual agreement. Coincident with recognition the President will issue a proclamation putting into effect the provision of a law enacted in the Taft Administration which gives the President the right to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States to any revolutionary faction engaged in opposing the established authority of any American country. Recognition of the new authority will be accorded immediately by the principal nations of Europe and Latin-America.

To recognize a Government established through military supremacy may seem inconsistent with President Wilson's declaration that the fighting lead-

Continued on Page 4.

NEW ATTACK BEGINS AT DARDANELLES

Allies Open a General Assault on the Turks on Gallipoli Peninsula.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Times Mitylene correspondent, telegraphing Friday, says a combined general assault on the Turkish positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula began Friday morning.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) June 4.—Almost all of the Turkish heavy artillery at Erzerum and a considerable portion of the garrison at that point have been ordered to Constantinople, according to the Tiflis correspondent of the Bourse Gazette.

The dispatch also says that the best Turkish troops along the front in the Caucasus have been hurriedly transferred to Constantinople.

NEW ZEPPELIN GIANT CARRIES POISON GAS

Huge German Flier Takes Trial Trip Over the Baltic—Is Heavily Armored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, June 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A gigantic Zeppelin of an entirely new type caused general surprise all along the Baltic today when making a trial journey over the international route between Sweden and Denmark. It was visible from all the coast towns.

The airship differs considerably in form and dimensions from the earlier Zeppelins. It is heavily armored and is supplied with three reservoirs for poisonous gas.

MULLER, GERMAN SPY, SENTENCED TO DEATH

Hahn, His Confederate, to Serve Seven Years—Implicated with Kuepferle.

LONDON, June 4.—Official announcement was made here tonight that a German spy named Muller had been sentenced to death. The text of the announcement follows:

"The trial of two alleged spies, Muller and Hahn, held in camera at Old Bailey before the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Avory and Lush, was concluded this afternoon. The jury found both prisoners guilty. Prisoner Muller was sentenced to death by shooting, and is to be handed over to a competent military authority for execution, subject to his right to appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. Prisoner Hahn was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude."

Muller and Hahn were arrested with Anton Kuepferle, who committed suicide in Brixton Prison, London. All three were accused of sending military information to Germany by means of invisible ink. Kuepfule, who once lived in Brooklyn, claimed American citizenship, and Muller claimed to be a naturalized Englishman. Hahn admitted that he was a German subject.

PRUSSIA'S LOSS IN MEN IS PUT AT 1,388,000

Total Is From German Official Sources—56 Aviators' Names on New Casualty Lists.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, June 4, (via London.)—The Telegraaf says that, according to German casualty lists, Prussian losses alone have reached a total of 1,388,000.

Recent casualty lists contain the names of fifty-six airmen, of whom eleven were killed and thirty-five wounded, the remaining ten being missing.

SAYS G. BERNARD SHAW IS BEING PERSECUTED

Trebitsch, His German Translator, Reports the Playwright's Life in Peril.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—Herr Trebitsch, G. Bernard Shaw's German translator, has written to the Vossische Zeitung to say that he has heard from an absolutely reliable source that Shaw, owing to his friendly attitude to Germany, is being threatened and persecuted in London and is no longer sure of his life. His doors, says Herr Trebitsch, remain closed to all visitors, as there is reasonable ground to believe that an attempt will be made on his life. His correspondence is reported to be watched, and this is given as the reason why Trebitsch for several weeks has not heard from him, either by way of Holland or through Switzerland.

BRITAIN SEES SCHEME FOR GERMAN EXPORTS

Instructs Consuls That Prize Courts Won't Recognize Neutral Credits on Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The British Ambassador forwarded to British Consuls throughout the United States today a warning that Great Britain, in enforcing its naval prize rules, would not recognize transactions involving the offering of credits in neutral countries against which goods might be bought in Germany for export as neutral property.

"I have to inform," said the circular, "that we are advised that German firms are inviting firms in the United States and other countries to offer credits on Germany against which goods can be bought and be declared to be American or other neutral property. You should make it known in interested circles that the British Government cannot recognize such technicalities."

THE KING OF ITALY Grants an Interview to GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO.
The Eminent Italian Poet and Historian.
This article will appear exclusively in tomorrow's New York American.—Advt.

STEEL CASE GOES TO HIGHEST COURT

Attorney General Gregory Announces He Will Appeal Trust Law Decision.

AGREES WITH WICKERSHAM

Declares He Is in Complete Accord with View of Law on Which Suit Was Based.

STOCK MARKET STRONG

Rush to Buy Sends Prices Up, and Session Closes Firm—Still Makes Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Attorney General Gregory announced tonight that an appeal would be taken by the Government to the Supreme Court of the United States from the decision in favor of the United States Steel Corporation by the Federal Court at Trenton yesterday. In a statement, the Attorney General said:

"While the case against the United States Steel Corporation was instituted by the last Administration, I am in complete accord with the views of the law upon which it is based. Of course, it will be taken to the United States Supreme Court."

According to Philander C. Knox, who was Attorney General under President Roosevelt, the decision of the Federal Court in the Steel Trust case that the mere quality of bigness in a corporation does not constitute a violation of the Sherman law is a vindication of the trust policy of the Roosevelt Administration. That policy was enunciated by Mr. Knox, who initiated and won for the Government the Northern Securities case. When asked tonight for his opinion of the decision of Judge Buffington in the Steel Corporation case, Mr. Knox said:

"I could not make my views any clearer on this subject than they were expressed in a speech I made in Pittsburgh thirteen years ago when outlining the policy of the Roosevelt Administration. On Oct. 14, 1902, I expressed myself as follows:

"'These great combinations are the instrumentalities of modern commercial activities. Their number and size alone appall no healthy American. We are accustomed to large things and to do them in a large way. We are accustomed to speak with justifiable pride of our great institutions and what we have fairly accomplished through them. No right-thinking man desires to impair the efficiency of the great corporations as instrumentalities of national commercial development. Because they are great and prosperous is no sufficient reason for their destruction. If that greatness and prosperity are not the result of the defiance of the natural rights or recorded will of the people there is no just cause of complaint.

"'That there are evils and abuses in trust promotions, purposes, organizations, methods, management, and effects, none questions except he who has profited by those evils. That all or any of those abuses are to be found in every large organization called a trust no one would assert who valued his reputation for sane judgment.'"

BIG RUSH TO BUY STOCKS.

Heavy Purchases on Steel Decision Sends Prices Soaring.

The stock market's opinion of the decision in the Government suit against the Steel Corporation was reflected yesterday in a great rush of buying orders at the opening of business, which fairly took the brokers off their feet. Long before the gong sounded, members of the Exchange were packed in deep ranks about the Steel and American Can posts, and for many minutes after the signal was sounded the mob surged back and forth across the floor in greater excitement than had been witnessed since the morning after the Lusitania was sunk.

The ticker reporters had small chance of recording with any degree of accuracy the initial transactions. So it was decided to lump 28,000 shares of steel at prices extending from 64 down to 62, and call this figure the opening sale. The previous day's closing price for Steel had been 59⅝, which showed a gain of 4⅜ points for the Thursday session, and at 64 the ticker announced that about the same amount of increase had resulted from over-night consideration of the Steel Corporation's victory in the court at Trenton. Steel preferred started off with an advance of close to 3 points and later added nearly 2 points more to this advantage.

A natural deduction on the part of traders was that the failure of the Government's contentions against the Steel Corporation might point the way toward similar results in other actions under the Sherman law now in progress.

Harvester's Sensational Jump.

Because of this there was heavy buying of American Can, which quickly shot forward nearly 7 points, and of International Harvester Company shares, whose headlong plunge forward for an increase of 17 points was far and away the feature of the session. There was no hesitancy about Harvester's climb. The first sale was of 100 shares at 112, an abrupt rise from Thursday's closing figures of 15 points, and not long afterward 2 points more were added, before the trend of sentiment was reversed and much of this advantage lost.

Reading started off 2 points up, Union Pacific 1⅛, Amalgamated Copper 3⅛, Mexican Petroleum 2⅜, and New Haven 2 points. The buying of these stocks was subordinated to the enthusiasm of those directly affected by the court ruling, but their gains in themselves were great enough to mark the opening with an undeniable bullish tinge. The pace continued fast until the end of the first hour, in which more than one-third of the day's total turnover of 973,000 shares was handled, and thereafter a distinct change was apparent in dealings. The market proceeded to shed much of its

Continued on Page 6.

Six More Ships Sunk, Three of Them Neutral; Survivors Say Small Boats Were Also Fired On

FALMOUTH, June 4.—The British steamer Inkum, from New York to London, was torpedoed at 4:30 o'clock this morning 48 miles southwest of Lizard Head. The crew was landed here by the Norwegian steamer Wendla.

No submarine had been observed when a terrific explosion shook the vessel, which began to settle. The crew took to the boats, but the steamer settled so slowly that some of them returned to the ship hoping that they might save her. They noticed, however, the periscope of a submarine, which discharged a second torpedo, completing the work of destruction.

The Inkum left New York on May 22 for London. She was 302½ feet long and of 3,074 tons net. She was built at Glasgow in 1901 and was owned by the Gulf Transport Line of Liverpool.

LONDON, June 4.—The Evening Standard says that the Swedish steamer Lappland was sunk last night at a point fifty-five miles off Peterhead, a seaport of eastern Scotland. No submarine was sighted, but Captain Petersen said he believed the vessel was torpedoed. The crew of nineteen men, together with four women, landed at Peterhead today.

The crew of the Danish timber schooner Salvador, which was sunk by a submarine on Wednesday night, landed yesterday at Lerwick, Scotland. After ordering the schooner's crew into boats, the submarine set fire to the vessel and also shot away the stern with two shells. The crew had been adrift twelve hours when picked up by a trawler.

STAVANGER, Norway, June 4.—The Danish steamer Cyrus, with a cargo of coal, from Burntisland, Scotland, for Copenhagen, was torpedoed yesterday afternoon. The crew was landed here today by a Norwegian steamer. The men said that the Cyrus was torpedoed without warning.

The Lappland was 288 feet long and of 1,417 tons net. She was built in 1906 at Gothenburg, Sweden, and was owned in Stockholm.

The Cyrus was built in 1910 and was owned in Copenhagen. She was 249 feet long and her net tonnage was 1,082.

MONTREAL, June 4.—The Thompson liner Iona, for Montreal with freight from Middlesborough, England, and carrying no passengers, was torpedoed and sunk off the north coast of England at noon yesterday, according to a report received by agents of the line here tonight. The Captain and crew were landed at Kirkwall, Scotland. The Iona was a steamer of 2,085 tons.

KIRKWALL, June 4.—The crews of two vessels which are declared to have been torpedoed by German submarines were landed here today—fifty-three men belonging to the Wilson Line steamer Iona, bound from Middlesborough for Montreal, and nine from the Aberdeen fishing steamer Chrysophrasus.

The Iona was sunk twenty-four miles south of Fair Isle, Scotland, being torpedoed after her crew had left her. The Chrysophrasus was sent to the bottom about forty-five miles off Stronsay, one of the Orkney Islands.

In each case it is alleged that the submarines shelled the boats as they were being launched. Two of the Iona's crew were seriously and two slightly wounded.

LOWESTOFT, England, June 4.—The crew of a Lowestoft trawler were landed here today. They say that their vessel was stopped in the North Sea Thursday evening by a German submarine. The crew was ordered into the boats, after which the trawler was sunk by bombs.

VESSEL FIRES ON SUBMARINE.

Lisbon Steamer Gives Battle—Press of Portugal Aroused.

LISBON, Portugal, (via Paris,) June 4.—Newspapers of this city say that the steamship Demarara, from Lisbon for Liverpool, fired on the periscope of a submarine which was following her. It is said the submarine disappeared and that soon thereafter large quantities of oil were seen floating on the surface of the sea.

Protesting vehemently against the sinking of two Portuguese ships by German submarines, the press of Portugal demands that the Government immediately sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

$48,000,000 VOTED AS FORD DIVIDEND

Stock Distribution Follows the Increase of Company's Capital to $100,000,000.

FORD'S SHARE $27,840,000

Vice President Couzens Gets $5,000,000—Rebates on Aug. 1 Will Total $15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 4.—The capital stock of the Ford Motor Company was increased today by the Directors from $2,000,000 to $100,000,000 at the annual meeting. It also was decided to declare a $48,000,000 stock dividend, payable in July. This will bring the issued capital stock up to $50,000,000. The remaining $50,000,000 is to be kept in reserve for the future dividends and development of the company.

These eight stockholders share in the immense stock melon, as follows: Henry Ford, who holds 58 per cent. of the stock, $27,840,000; James Couzens, Vice President and Treasurer, $5,000,000; David Gray, $4,800,000; John F. Dodge, $2,400,000; Horace E. Dodge, John W. Anderson, and Horace H. Rackman, similar amounts; E. V. Couzens, $48,000.

Rebates aggregating $15,000,000 are to be distributed to the 300,000 Ford owners on Aug. 1. Announcement to this effect has repeatedly been made by Ford officials. No cash dividends were declared but the inference is given that the Directors will act on this later.

"The purpose of the increase in our capital stock," James Couzens, Vice President of the company, said today, "is to have the outstanding stock more nearly represent the value of the company."

The growth of the Ford Motor Company has been so astounding that business men frequently refer to the concern as a miracle rather than a business. In its statement of Sept. 30, 1914, the company showed total assets of $61,632,257.16, of which $27,441,468.70 was cash on hand and in banks. Real estate, buildings, and fixtures aggregated $13,000,000, and the balance showed a surplus of $48,827,032.07. This was in addition to a distribution of $10,000,000 among employes affected by the profit-sharing plan.

Henry Ford was working as a mechanic in 1891 when he started to build his first gasoline engine. In 1895 he completed "Ford's Folly," his first automobile, nearly every part of which was made with his own hands. He became the engineer of the Detroit Auto Company which turned out but one machine, which was known as the "999."

It was in 1903 that Ford founded the present Ford company. At first outside capital was interested in this company, but these backers deserted the company when Ford was beaten in the lower courts in his suits which finally broke the Selden patent.

The great rise of the Ford Company since that year is attributed by Henry Ford largely to the fact that his company has built only one model of a machine at a time. He said that there was no factory which was big enough to turn out two models.

In January, 1914, Mr. Ford announced a profit-sharing plan by which this company was to distribute $10,000,000 annually to his employes and also fixing a minimum wage of $5 a day to the male employes. At that time the Ford employed 16,000 men in the Detroit plant and turned out an average of nearly 300,000 cars a year.

For the year of 1913, he said, the profits of the company had been about $25,000,000 and it was intended to divide about half of each year's profits thereafter, with the employes of the company.

In August, 1914, Mr. Ford announced that $50 would be paid back to the purchaser of every Ford car during the year following the announcement, provided that within that year 300,000 Fords were sold. In April of this year Ford announced unconditionally that the $50 rebate for each car would be paid.

THE KING OF ITALY Grants an Interview to GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO.
The Eminent Italian Poet and Historian.
This article will appear exclusively in tomorrow's New York American.—Advt.

RUSSIANS AT BAY NEAR PRZEMYSL

Offer Resistance to Pursuers at Medyka Heights, Ten Miles Eastward.

SAVED THEIR BATTERIES

And Removed All War Material Captured from the Austrians When They Took Fortress.

VIENNA, (via London), June 4.—The Austrian war office this evening issued the following official communication, announcing the retreat of the Russians from Przemysl, their stand at Medyka, ten miles to the east, and their defeat at other points:

During the day Przemysl was cleared of the enemy, who is retreating in an easterly direction, offering resistance on the height southwest of Medyka. The allied troops there are attacking.

Meanwhile the army of the Austrian General Eduard von Boehm-Ermolli has succeeded in breaking through the Russian defensive positions from the south, and advanced in the direction of Mosciska, on the railroad to Lemberg, ten miles beyond Medyka, within a short distance of which our troops now hold positions. In these engagements we have captured numerous prisoners.

The army under General Alexander Linsingen also has achieved fresh successes, and the Russians are in full retreat before him.

Russians Repulsed on the Pruth.

On the Pruth line, in consequence of the events on the San and the upper Dniester, further fighting has developed. Wherever the enemy attempts an attack he is repulsed with severe losses. We have captured 900 men.

Otherwise the situation on the lower San and in Poland is unchanged.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, (via London), June 4.—According to information given out by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities to representatives of the press, heavy fighting is now in progress along virtually the entire Galician front, and the general situation is very favorable to the Austro-Germans. A decisive conclusion to the entire Russian campaign in Galicia is in sight.

Przemysl's recapture by Austrian and Bavarian troops, according to details received from the front, resulted from the taking of five forts in the northern sector and the simultaneous threatening of the forts on the south and west fronts.

With the forts on the north side in the possession of the besiegers, with a Bavarian corps pressing impetuously through the breach against the city, and with the Austrian Tenth Army Corps within storming distance of the southern and western forts, which artillery fire already had reduced sufficiently for attack, the Russians decided to evacuate the town and all the forts except those on the eastern and southeastern sectors. This movement was executed Wednesday night.

The Bavarians resumed their attack at dawn on Thursday, and entered Przemysl upon the heels of the retiring Russians.

The Austrian Tenth Army Corps simultaneously started toward the west and south fronts, but found the forts there had been evacuated. An attack now is in progress against the forts still held by the Russians, those positions being defended apparently with the object of covering the latters' retirement.

Russian Rear Guard Actions.

"The Russian rear guards," the statement to the press says, "are fighting

Continued on Page 3.

CABINET APPROVES WILSON'S NOTE DEMANDING GERMANY'S GUARANTEE; PROBABLY WILL GO TO BERLIN TODAY

Germany Apologizes for the Gulflight Attack and Offers Reparation; Wants Our Facts on Cushing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following note, which was received by the State Department from Ambassador Gerard yesterday, was laid before the Cabinet today, and was made public tonight:

Referring to the note of May 28, the undersigned has the honor to inform his Excellency the American Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German Government concerning the American steamers Gulflight and Cushing has led to the following conclusions:

In regard to the attack on the steamer Gulflight, the commander of a German submarine saw on the afternoon of May 1, in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, a large merchant steamer coming in his direction which was accompanied by two smaller vessels. These latter took such position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarines; moreover, one of them had a wireless apparatus, which is not usual with small vessels. From this it evidently was a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are frequently armed, the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. It was, on the other hand, to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British Government, since it was so guarded. The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind—that is, distinctive marks painted on the freeboard recognizable at a distance, such as are now usual on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare. In consequence he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer, submerged, and attacked.

The torpedo came in the immediate neighborhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing; that the submarine was forced to go to a great depth to avoid being rammed. The conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed. That the attacked steamer carried the American flag was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. The fact that the steamship was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he was dealing with an American steamship.

Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German Government has become convinced that the attacked steamship was actually the American steamship Gulflight. There can be no doubt, according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident, and not to the fault of the commander. The German Government expresses its regrets to the Government of the United States concerning this incident, and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. It is left to the discretion of the American Government to present a statement of this damage, or, if doubt may arise over individual points, to designate an expert who would have to determine, together with a German expert, the amount of damage.

It has not yet been possible by means of an inquiry to clear up fully the case of the American ship Cushing. Official reports available report only one merchant ship attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of Nordhind Lightship. The German aviator was forced to consider the vessel as hostile because it carried no flag, and, further, because of no recognizable neutral markings. The attack of four bombs was, of course, not aimed at any American ship.

However, that the ship attacked was the American steamer Cushing is possible, considering the time and place of the occurrence. Nevertheless, the German Government accordingly requests of the American Government that it communicate to the German Government the material which was submitted for judgment, in order that, with this as a basis, a further position can be taken in the matter.

The undersigned leaves it to the Ambassador to bring the foregoing to the immediate attention of his Government, and takes this opportunity to renew to him the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ASKS THE UNIONS TO SUSPEND RULES

Lloyd George Says Every Available Man and Woman Is Needed to Make Munitions.

PRAISED AND CRITICISED

Two Liberal Papers Attack Him—Another Hails Him as Organizer of Victory.

LIVERPOOL, June 4.—Continuing his campaign for the organization of the munition trades of the country and the speeding up of the output of shells and other war materials required by the army, David Lloyd George, the new Munitions Minister, addressed meetings here today of employers and workmen.

He urged upon the workmen that for the duration of the war union regulations should be suspended so that every available man and woman could be employed in the necessary work.

"If every trade unionist," Mr. Lloyd George told the workmen, "was brought back from the front, and if they worked to the utmost limits of human endurance there would not be enough labor to produce what the Government is asking to have produced during the next few months."

Mr. Lloyd George added that as Government red tape had been thrown out the trade unionists also must relax their rules. The country, he said, was demanding as a matter of right, and not as a matter of appeal, that every one of its citizens should do his best, and he did not believe that there was any objection to it being made a legal right and duty.

Press Praise and Criticism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"Encouraging and inspiring as was Lloyd George's speech on Thursday at Manchester, it needed his utterance yesterday to put the corner stone upon his message to the employers and workmen of Lancashire, and through them to every man and woman in the country.

"Thursday he made an appeal to patriotism which found instant response. Yesterday he pledged his word that the usual roundabout methods of government should be discontinued. There is no one better qualified to act the part of Perseus to rescue Andromeda from the dragon of red tape. As Mr. George de-

Continued on Page 2.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.

ASQUITH AT FRONT; MEETS GEN. JOFFRE

Foch and Millerand Also at a Conference Held at Sir John French's Headquarters.

VIEWS THE BRITISH LINES

Tells a Brigade England Is Proud of Them—Cheered by Bathers, Much to His Amusement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, June 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Premier Asquith today finished a busy visit of four days to the British front. He arrived at headquarters as the guest of Sir John French Sunday afternoon, and left this afternoon for London.

During his visit Mr. Asquith not only saw many of the most interesting sections of our line, but also yesterday had a conference of half an hour in the Commander in Chief's house here with General Joffre, General Foch, and M. Millerand, the French War Minister. He subsequently obtained an excellent impression of the French lines to the north by a drive he took to Dunkirk.

The visit, I am told, is regarded as having been of a semi-official character, and the program which was carried out certainly bears out the truth of this qualification.

The Prime Minister was intensely interested in all he saw. Monday's tour began with a visit to a high eminence whence a view is obtainable of a large part of the British front. Mr. Asquith drove to the bottom of the hill by motor car, and then walked up the winding path to the summit.

The day was very clear and the points marking the British line were clearly distinguishable. In places the winding line of the opposing trenches, marked by a line of thrown-up earth, could be seen, while a few miles in front of where the Prime Minister was standing the shattered ruins of Ypres gleamed in the sunshine.

A heavy pall of smoke hung over the place, amid which an occasional shell burst with a flash and dull boom. Here and there a cloud of dark smoke marked the spot where a howitzer shell had burst.

The scene was one of absorbing interest, and Mr. Asquith spent considerable time examining the various points through his glasses while the position was explained to him on the map.

Addresses Pulteney's Troops.

After spending about half an hour on the hill, the Prime Minister proceeded to

Continued on Page 2.

TO RESTORE VITALITY, take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—especially valuable in relieving that exhausted feeling during Spring and Summer.—Advt.

CALLS HALT ON PARLEYING

President Insists That Berlin Recognize Humanity Principle.

CONFERENCE WITH BRYAN

Mr. Wilson at Work on Document Nearly All Night—Lansing at Cabinet Meeting.

TECHNICALTIES SWEPT ASIDE

Only Minor Point Explained Is That Lusitania Carried No Arms.

DEMANDS PROMPT REPLY

Message Will Be In Hands of von Jagow Long Before von Bernstorff Envoy Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The real crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States is at hand. Within the next few days the German Government will know formally that President Wilson and his advisers have determined that further diplomatic parley between the two powers over the sinking of the Lusitania and kindred cases cannot continue until Germany has furnished assurances that her submarine commanders will observe the primary rule of international law and the law of humanity that the lives of passengers and crews of merchant vessels shall not be sacrificed.

A note setting forth this position of the United States was presented to the Cabinet by the President today in the form of an incomplete first draft, and was approved. It will be sent to Berlin as soon as some finishing touches have been put to it.

In this document the Government of the United States will adhere to the line of its representations in the note sent to Germany on May 13. It will brush aside as virtually irrelevant the technical points raised by Germany in her response to the American communication. This Government will stand firm on its previous allegations.

As for the charge of Germany that the Lusitania was an armed vessel of the British Auxiliary Naval Service, it will be denied. But the note will not be given up to a discussion of Germany's contentions. It will call for an acknowledgment on Germany's part of the principle that the lives of innocent noncombatant passengers and crews of merchant vessels shall not be sacrificed ruthlessly by German submarines, as they were in the case of the Lusitania. That call is the kernel of the note.

Asks for Prompt Reply.

Before other questions growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania and the Falaba and the attacks on the Gulflight and the Cushing are taken up for consideration, this Government must have assurances that the principle it has enunciated is indorsed by Germany. No time limit for a response is set, but the German Government is asked for a prompt answer.

Those who have held with the President that there should be no receding from the original warning to Germany that the United States would hold the Imperial Government to a "strict accountability" for the loss of American ships or American lives through the activities of German submarines are greatly pleased over the tone and the diction of the note. It is described as a masterpiece. There is no mistaking its intent, it is said, although its language is of the most courteous character. The process of whipping it into the shape as decided on at the Cabinet meeting will not change its tenor in any way.

When the communication will go to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin is a matter that probably will be determined tomorrow. The belief is that it will be coded for cabling on Saturday night. It is now in the hands of the State Department, where it is being subjected to an examination, to make certain that it conforms in all respects to the points of international law involved.

Written by the President.

This second reminder to Germany of the serious concern with which the American Government and the American people view the destruction of the Lusitania and Germany's submarine warfare against unarmed merchant craft, was written, as was the first, by President Wilson. Such parenthetical changes as were agreed to

as a result of suggestions do not make it any less the President's production. Mr. Wilson spent the greater part of yesterday in drafting the communication. He worked on it yesterday morning and took up the task again last night. He did not cease his labors until in the small hours of this morning, when, overcome by fatigue, he retired. This afternoon the President found himself so tired and sleepy that he returned to bed.

In his preparation of the draft of the note last night the President had the assistance of Secretary Bryan. Attorney General Gregory was present for part of the time. It was understood that the Attorney General was called in to tell of the result of the investigation made by agents of the Department of Justice concerning the affidavits of persons in New York, alleging that the Lusitania carried mounted guns.

Fail to Find Witnesses.

The department's agents, it was said, had been unable to find these persons. Furthermore, the affidavits, or some of them, were made on May 28, three weeks after the Lusitania was sunk, and lost their force by reason of that fact. These affidavits were furnished to the State Department by the German Embassy.

Before the Cabinet meeting this morning, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan went over the draft of the note again. Whatever differences may have developed as to the terms of the communication or the character of the policy to be adopted were adjusted then, and at the conference at the White House last night. It was denied at the White House today that there was any so-called split in the President's official family over the manner in which the situation should be dealt with. Mr. Bryan, it is understood, was of the opinion that Germany's request in her note of May 28 for an investigation to determine the facts concerning the Lusitania and the other cases involved in the American complaint should be taken into account and inquiry made before this Government called for a definite response to its prior demands. But it was said this evening that there was complete agreement as to the course to be pursued.

Today's Cabinet meeting may properly be described as momentous. President Wilson and the Cabinet members all appreciated the gravity of the situation confronting the Government in its relations with Germany and showed a realization that the communication before them might have a marked bearing on the history of the nation. It had been well established in advance, however, that there should be no backward step in conducting the negotiations with Germany, and the note which the President had drafted was in accord with the views of the majority of those present.

The Cabinet meeting was marked by a notable departure in the presence there of an official who was not a member of the President's official family. He was Robert Lansing, the Counsellor of the State Department, the Administration's principal adviser in international law matters. Mr. Lansing was called in to pass on questions concerning the technical points raised by the German Government, such as whether the Lusitania was armed. The decision practically to ignore as irrelevant this and the other suggestions contained in the German communication was significant of the determination of the President and the Cabinet to adhere to the spirit of the decision reached at their meeting last Tuesday to make a clear-cut issue on the right of a noncombatant to take passage on a merchant vessel and to be immune from jeopardy in the conduct of belligerent operations on the high seas.

Bernstorff's Envoy.

It was acknowledged today that, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning, the emissary chosen by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to go to Berlin to acquaint the imperial authorities with the exact position of the United States Government and the state of feeling among the American people was Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, formerly of the German Colonial Office, who came to this country several months ago in connection with work for the German Red Cross. It was admitted that he had sailed from New York for Copenhagen yesterday on the Scandinavian Line steamship United States. Arrangements were made for giving Dr. Meyer-Gerhard safe conduct in the ocean voyage.

The action of the German Ambassador in sending a special personal representative to Berlin, has made little impression here. Some of those who are interested say they appreciate that Count von Bernstorff has had difficulty in making his Government understand the exact state of feeling in this country over the sinking of the Lusitania, and they feel that he will be able to make his own views better understood through the medium of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard. But it is the general opinion here that the effect of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard's mission on the present crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States will be negligible. In fact, it is pointed out, Meyer-Gerhard will not be able to reach Berlin until long after the American note has been presented to the German Foreign Office.

In some quarters the action of Count von Bernstorff, in sending a special representative to Berlin, is regarded as the suggestion of the desire to have the United States Government delay making any direct demand on Germany for a definite answer to the representations of this Government concerning the Lusitania and the other vessels mentioned in the American note of May 13. If such is the intention, it will fail of effect. The best-informed officials of the Administration do not hesitate to say that there will be no delay in the transmission of the American note.

One of the suggestions heard here today was that the failure to send President Wilson's note to Berlin today was due to a desire to permit Count von Bernstorff to communicate with his Government, through the State Department and Ambassador Gerard, as to his interview with the President on Wednesday. Nothing was ascertained, however, to bear out this idea. It was explained that the failure to send the note at once was due to other causes. Officials here are rather inclined to the view that Count von Bernstorff's report to his Government of his interview with the President, and his own observations of the situation created in this country by the sinking of the Lusitania, will have no great bearing on the attitude of Germany. As evidence of this belief, they mention that the German Ambassador had sent several messages to the Berlin Foreign Office telling of the fixed purpose of the President in connection with the Lusitania incident and the aroused state of feeling among the American people, but his statements, as well as certain suggestions as to the policy that Germany should adopt in dealing with the United States, apparently were not reflected in the response of Germany to President Wilson's pointed inquiries as to assurances for the future.

Humanity the Point.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—President Wilson read to his Cabinet today the draft of a note to be sent to Germany demanding, in effect, an adherence by that nation to the humane principles of international law in the conduct of maritime warfare as affecting neutrals. Comparatively brief, but described as insistent and emphatic, the communication will be cabled not later than Monday for presentation by Ambassador Gerard to the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Jagow.

The Cabinet approved the note as a whole. Minor changes in phraseology may be made within the next two days as it is revised in detail to conform with previous expressions in diplomatic correspondence of the United States. The principle is fixed and unalterable—that the United States must know definitely and very promptly whether Germany intends to ignore visit and search rights and continue her practice of torpedoing vessels without warning, placing the lives of noncombatants in jeopardy, or whether rules of martime warfare which have governed for centuries will be followed. The alternative course is not stated, but it is now generally know that the United States, in the event of an unfavorable reply, will discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany.

The note sets aside as irrelevant all the contentions of the German reply of last Saturday except one—whether the Lusitania was armed—and restates the position taken by the United States previously that the Lusitania, after official investigation by competent inspectors, sailed from an American port with no guns aboard, either mounted or unmounted. It further calls Germany's attention to the fact that the Lusitania did not attempt any resistance, being torpedoed without a moment's warning.

Confers With Bryan.

Secretary Bryan had a private conference with President Wilson before the Cabinet meeting began. Counselor Robert Lansing, who had prepared some of the memoranda on which the new note is based, was invited by the President to sit at the table and advise on points of international law which might arise.

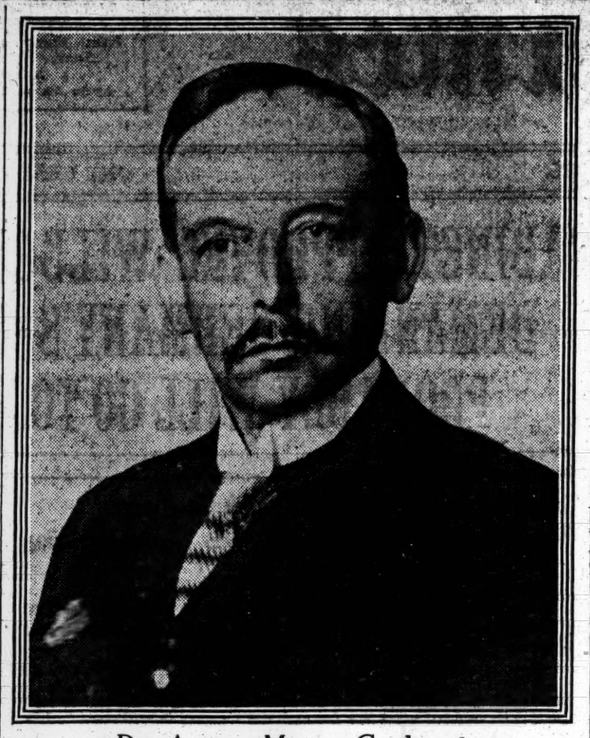
The meeting lasted two hours and at its conclusion, all the members, it was said, had agreed to the principle set forth in the note.

While there was a general reluctance to discuss the contents of the new note to Germany because President Wilson had not finally decided on its phraseology, the impression prevailed in official quarters today that the document as now drafted was emphatic, particularly in that it did not invite discussion on any of the points raised by Germany. The communication, it is said, simply calls attention to the statement in the American note of May 13 that the Lusitania was unarmed and expresses the view that the Imperial Government must have been uninformed on this phase of the case.

It was understood tonight that some attention had been given in the note to the contention of Germany that as the Lusitania was on the British naval list she must therefore be considered as an auxiliary cruiser. The American point of view has been in accordance with the practice of many nations and The Hague Convention rules that the change from a peaceful merchantman to an auxiliary cruiser is a proceeding of a distinct character, attended by certain formalities, such as the commissioning of the vessel. In the case of British vessels this is done in a home port.

In some quarters it was suggested that the President, before dispatching the communication, would embody in it a restatement of the conclusion of the note of May 13 in which the Imperial Government was warned not to expect the United States "to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens."

It was explained authoritatively tonight that while the British and French Embassies had not arranged safe conduct for Dr. Meyer-Gerhard on his trip to Berlin as the representative of the German Ambassador, the State Department had found means of assuring itself that the envoy would not be molested by the ships of the allied fleet. It was said, too, that safe conduct had not yet been granted for Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, although it undoubtedly would be arranged when wanted.



Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard.

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, who at the request of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is on the way to Berlin where he will endeavor to give a clear and undestandable report of the situation that exists in this country as a result of the sinking of the Lusitania and other submarine activities of the Germans, sailed for Copenhagen, Denmark, on the Scandianvian-American liner United States, last Thursday afternoon.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is an official of the German Red Cross, in the interests of which organization he has been in this country for the past nine months. In the course of his Red Cross activities, it is said, he has visited all parts of the United States and for that reason is believed to have an accurate knowledge of the attitude of the American people in the present crisis.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard is a warm personal friend of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former German Colonial Minister, and made his headquarters at the Ritz-Carlton, where Dr. Dernburg resides. Dr. Dernburg is also an official of the German Red Cross and came to this country, it was announced several months ago, in the interest of that organization. Unlike Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, however, he did not confine himself to Red Cross work in the main, and his participation in the propaganda for pro-German sentiment in the United States completely overshadowed whatever work he did for the German Red Cross. On the other hand, his colleague, Dr. Meyer-Gerhard, gave a great deal of his time to Red Cross work.

The selection of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard as the official emissary of the German Embassy to the Berlin Government came as a great surprise to Germans in New York. But the selection was applauded on all sides, and many prominent German-Americans declared that of all the men available for the important duty none was more qualified to tell the true story of America's attitude than Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

Raised Red Cross Funds Here.

Before the outbreak of the war in Europe Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was a Privy Councilor in Berlin and was actively identified with the work of the German Colonial Office. He has also held several important judicial offices. He is forty-seven years of age.

A few weeks after the war started Dr. Meyer-Gerhard arrived in New York, one of three leading Germans sent to the United States, it was said, in the interests of the German branch of the Red Cross. The other Red Cross emissarries were Dr. Dernburg and Count Siersdorff. The Red Cross Commissioners, it was said yesterday, had raised in this country more than $1,000,000 for the German Red Cross, and more than half of this amount was collected as a result of the efforts of Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

"Dr. Meyer-Gerhard," said a friend of the emissary, yesterday, "has long been noted in Germany as a deep student of international affairs, as a keen and accurate observer, and as a man of calm, judicial temperament. He has held many important positions and has spend much of his time in England. There are few Germans living who know England as well as does Dr. Meyer-Gerhard.

"He is a Friesländer, and was educated at the University of Marburg, in Hesse, and at the University of Berlin. In the nine months that he has been in the United States there is hardly a city of any consequence that he has not visited in the interests of the German Red Cross, of which he is an official. I am glad to say that unlike another well-known German Red Cross official, still in the United States, he has not been prominent as a propagandist, although he has, of course, defended his country whenever the occasion demanded."

When the German Government promulgated its war zone decree Dr. Meyer-Gerhard was among the leading subjects of the Kaiser in this country who defended the step.

"Germany is fully justified," he said, "in retaliating against the British attempt to starve the German nation. The declaration was retaliatory because England had attempted to starve Germany. But the English, with their clever diplomacy, have tried to make it appear otherwise."

Coming Back to America.

Dr. Meyer-Gerhard should arrive at Copenhagen in about ten days from now. It was said yesterday that he would probably return to the United States within a few weeks to resume his Red Cross work. As a representative of the Red Cross Dr. Meyer-Gerhard cannot be interfered with under the provisions of international law.

GERARD ASKS BERLIN ABOUT THE NEBRASKAN

Foreign Office Informs Him It Has No Report of the Torpedoing of American Ship.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 4.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today called at the Foreign Office and requested information concerning the torpedoing of the American steamer Nebraskan off the southern coast of Ireland last month. He was informed that the German Government had received no report of the incident.

While no official announcement has yet been made concerning the nature of the explosion which damaged the steamer Nebraskan, the Captain and the members of the crew when they arrived in Liverpool expressed the opinion that the vessel had been torpedoed. An examination of the Nebraskan was made recently at Birkenhead, where the steamer was drydocked after the explosion, by Lieutenant John H. Towers, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in London. His report has been sent to Washington. The Nebraskan at the time she was damaged was on her way from Liverpool for Delaware Breakwater.

THINK WE WILL FIGHT.

French Do Not Expect Favorable Answer by Germany to Note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—"Will America declare war on Germany?" is the universal question Paris is asking since the publication of the German reply. Nobody believes Germany will reply satisfactorily to the note, which it is announced President Wilson is sending. If Germany is defiant, it is argued, Mr. Wilson must fight or weaken. France is convinced he will fight.

The Temps comments on the situation as follows:

"Whatever happens, events in America confirming the impression that if a nation ceases to be neutral it becomes increasingly difficult for its Government to remain so."

SAYS NEUTRALS' RIGHTS ARE IN OUR KEEPING

British Naval Writer Thinks America's Stand Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Morning Post's naval correspondent, in an article today, discusses the situation existing between the United States and Germany as a result of Germany's submarine warfare.

"The action of the Germans in sinking merchant vessels without having previously sent a boarding officer on them," says the correspondent, "is undoubtedly contrary to the law of nations. The issue between America and Germany, therefore, is reduced to the simple question of whether neutral nations will permit such actions as Germany's to pass without appealing to the arbitrament of war.

"In this respect the United States has in its keeping the present and future rights of all neutrals, for America is by far the most powerful among the neutral nations, almost all of which are suffering under the same wanton wrongs. The action of America in the present situation must inevitably establish a far-reaching precedent."

SEES GERMAN AWAKENING.

London Press Comment on Bernstorff's Message to Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily News, referring to the announcement that Dr. Dernburg is soon to leave America, remarks on the significance of his request for safe conduct from Great Britain before undertaking to return to his native land.

"That in itself," says The Daily News, "is an interesting and valuable admission of the strict limitations of the German Empire as a sea power which can sink defenseless merchant vessels, but cannot bring its own Ambassadors safely home. It evidently leaves something to its possessors to conquer.

"In the meanwhile it would seem that Count von Bernstorff's latest manoeuvre probably argues a belated awakening to the undoubted danger his Government is running in its wanton provocation of America. Possibly the half-hour interview with President Wilson, in which the proposal to send an extraordinary envoy appears to have arisen, may have stimulated von Bernstorff's imagination as to the possible result of a definite breach with the United States Government. His move may, on the other hand, be merely designed to gain time or may be used by Berlin solely for that purpose. But it is at any rate the first sign shown of late that Germany at all appreciates the necessity of considering and conciliating American opinion."

SYNOD COMMENDS WILSON.

Reformed Churchmen, in Resolution, Indorse His Foreign Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 4.—The 109th session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America closed here today after adopting a resolution commending the course of President Wilson in the international situation. This is the resolution:

Resolved, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America convened in Asbury Park, N. J., June 4, 1915, desires to give earnest and sincere expression of its confidence in and satisfaction with the lofty and Christian wisdom which Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, exercises in the present foreign relations. We heartily commend his efforts to keep our country neutral. We approve of his statesmanlike prudence, staunch firmness, and stable judgment. We are proud of his genuine Americanism and his broad humanity.

We feel that this spirit and vision will lift the nation to a new and loftier eminence of power and international benefit. We are glad to offer this pledge of our unanimous loyalty and prayers on this solemn occasion.

After the resolution had been adopted it was signed by the Rev. Isaac W. Gowen of New Durham, N. J., the new Synod President, and telegraphed to the White House.

DENY EXODUS RUMOR.

Americans Not Told to Leave Germany, Officials Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—State Department officials said to-night that as far as the United States Government was concerned there was no foundation for a report that Americans had been warned to be prepared to leave Berlin within forty-eight hours on account of a possibility of the severance of diplomatic relations. No instructions to give any such warning had been sent to Ambassador Gerard, it was said, and nothing had been heard from Mr. Gerard to indicate that the German Government was responsible for any such move. The Department recently gave out a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard denying statements that officers of the American Embassy had advised Americans to get out of Germany.

The denial of the State Department applied to a dispatch of the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam, saying that the American colony in Berlin had been notified officially that diplomatic relations with the United States might be brokn off within forty-eight hours and they were advised to be ready to leave Germany. The Department asserted that there was no warrant for this statement.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

Paris Reports Another Victory Over German Aviators.

PARIS, June 4, 11:40 P. M.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"Our aviators have had a new success. Lieutenant Poillot, flying in a Nieuport machine, has brought down a German aeroplane which fell in flames near Roye.

"Our aviators have bombarded the railway station at Thourout, the railway station at Roulers, the railway station at Menin, the railway station at Courtrai, the railway station at Lille, the railway station at Don, the railway station at Abscon, the railway station at Somain, the railway station at Douai, the railway station at Cambrai, the railway station at Busigny, the railway station at Tergnier, the railway station at Chauny, the railway station at Roye, the railway station at Chaulnes, the railway station at Amiens, the railway station at Albert, the railway station at Achiet-le-Petit, the railway station at Bapaume, the railway station at Combles, the railway station at Peronne, the railway station at Ham, the railway station at Tergnier, the railway station at Laon, the railway station at Mezieres, the railway station at Carignan, the railway station at Montmedy, the railway station at Conflans, the railway station at Metz, the railway station at Thionville, the railway station at Longuyon, the railway station at Sedan, the railway station at Rethel, the railway station at Reims, the railway station at Epernay, the railway station at Chalons, the railway station at Bar-le-Duc, the railway station at Commercy, the railway station at Pagny-sur-Meuse, the railway station at Gondrecourt, the railway station at Toul, the railway station at Nancy, the railway station at Luneville, the railway station at Avricourt, the railway station at Dieuze, the railway station at Morhange, the railway station at Sarrebourg, the railway station at Chateau-Salins, the railway station at Delme, the railway station at Solgne, the railway station at Dieuze, the railway station at Morhange, the railway station at Sarrebourg, the railway station at Chateau-Salins, the railway station at Delme, the railway station at Solgne.

"Our aviators have bombarded the railway station at Thourout, the railway station at Roulers, the railway station at Menin, the railway station at Courtrai, the railway station at Lille, the railway station at Don, the railway station at Abscon, the railway station at Somain, the railway station at Douai, the railway station at Cambrai, the railway station at Busigny, the railway station at Tergnier, the railway station at Chauny, the railway station at Roye, the railway station at Chaulnes, the railway station at Amiens, the railway station at Albert, the railway station at Achiet-le-Petit, the railway station at Bapaume, the railway station at Combles, the railway station at Peronne, the railway station at Ham, the railway station at Tergnier, the railway station at Laon, the railway station at Mezieres, the railway station at Carignan, the railway station at Montmedy, the railway station at Conflans, the railway station at Metz, the railway station at Thionville, the railway station at Longuyon, the railway station at Sedan, the railway station at Rethel, the railway station at Reims, the railway station at Epernay, the railway station at Chalons, the railway station at Bar-le-Duc, the railway station at Commercy, the railway station at Pagny-sur-Meuse, the railway station at Gondrecourt, the railway station at Toul, the railway station at Nancy, the railway station at Luneville, the railway station at Avricourt

BERLIN REINFORCES THE WESTERN FRONT

Fresh Troops Sent and Successful Attacks Reported at Souchez, Givenchy, and Hooge.

BIG OFFENSIVE EXPECTED

Long-Range Gun Opens Fire on Verdun, While French Bombard the Southern Fort of Metz.

LONDON, June 4.—With the fall of Przemysl the Germans have again turned their attention to the western front and simultaneously with the news of the arrival of German reinforcements in Flanders and Northern France come official reports of attacks on positions recently captured by the British and French.

Berlin says the Germans have recovered some trenches taken by the British northeast of Givenchy, and have stormed the château in the village of Hooge, part of which the British apparently still hold, although for a time the British were compelled to evacuate the building which they captured Monday night.

The Germans also say they are in possession of the sugar refinery at Souchez, the loss of which they have not previously acknowledged.

While these in themselves are small matters, they are believed in military circles here to be the forerunners of a resumption of fighting on a large scale on the western front.

For some time the French war bulletins have indicated that the republic's troops were slowly driving the Germans out of strong positions north of Arras and were, in the words of an officer just returned from the front, "punching a hole in the German line."

To stop this movement and also to relieve their troops who, according to the British accounts, have suffered very severely from British attacks and through their own counter-attacks, the Germans have dispatched a lot of new troops to the Arras-Ypres line and apparently are making an effort to take the initiative. These new detachments, it is believed, are fresh levies and men drawn from the eastern front.

The bulletins from Paris today continue to report successes in the Arras region, ground having been gained north and east of Souchez and also in the "labyrinth," near Neuville-St. Vaast.

Opens Fire on Verdun.

The night bulletin says that the Germans opened fire on Verdun with a long-range gun and also tell of the bombardment of the southern front of the intrenched camp of Metz.

The German war bulletin is as follows:

The Village and Chateau of Hooge, with the exception of a few houses, have been taken by us. British counter-attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

East of Givenchy British troops succeeded in advancing to our positions last night. A counter-attack, however, drove out the enemy with a heavy loss. Three British machine guns remained in our hands.

The sugar refinery at Souchez has been occupied by us after much fighting. On the road east of Souchez fighting continues.

A strong attack by the enemy on our trenches, near and north of Neuville, broke down under our artillery fire. South of Neuville hand to hand fighting has been in progress since last night.

In the Forest of Le Pretre the battle came to an end. We succeeded in recapturing the greater part of the lost trenches.

Tells of Gain at Givenchy.

Sir John French's report reads:

On the night of the 30th of May, we seized some outbuildings in the grounds of a ruined château at Hooge. Since then our trenches there have been subjected to a heavy bombardment.

Fighting on a small scale has been continuous. At one time we were forced to evacuate the buildings taken by us, but last night we recaptured them.

Northeast of Givenchy last night we expelled the enemy from his trenches on a front of 200 yards, taking forty-eight prisoners. Our infantry, however, was unable to remain in occupation of these trenches after daylight, owing to the enemy's fire.

The night report of the French war office says:

In the region to the north of Arras the fighting continues, and our attacks have resulted in progress.

At the north of the sugar works at Souchez we have taken a trench from the enemy and captured about thirty prisoners.

We have stopped with the aid of grenades an attempt of the Germans to make a counter-attack at Neuville-St. Vaast.

We have made a further gain of about 100 metres in the "labyrinth" at the south of Neuville.

The enemy with one piece of artillery of long range and with Verdun as his objective, fired a few shells. These, however, did not reach their mark.

We have, on our side, bombarded the southern front of the intrenched camp of Metz.

The Germans have fired a few projectiles at St. Dié. These caused no casualties or material damage.

The afternoon report says:

To the east of the sugar refinery of Souchez our troops, advancing in the direction of Souchez village, captured an isolated wayside tavern where the enemy had established a position. We made about fifty men prisoners, and captured three machine guns.

Our troops furthermore made fresh progress in the "labyrinth."

Along the rest of the front there have been artillery exchanges.

BELGIAN FRONTIER CLOSED.

This May Portend Shifting of Germans from Galicia to France.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—Telegraphing from Rotterdam, The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"It is significant that the fall of Przemysl has been followed by the closing of the Belgian frontier, which always heretofore has preceded heavy movements of troops from one front to the other across Germany."

REPORT GERMAN REPULSES.

Heavy Fighting Said to Have Taken Place Toward Ypres.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Saturday, June 5.—The Telegraaf's correspondent at Bruges reports that there has been heavy fighting on the road from Menin to Ypres with severe German losses. The Allies, it is said, repulsed all attacks.

The hospitals at Courtral, Roulers, and Thourout are full of newly wounded men, and long convoys of wounded are coming from the Yser line to Bruges, according to the correspondent.

The Dutch newspapers say that Burgomaster Max of Brussels, who has been interned seven months in the Glatz (Germany) fortress, has developed acute tuberculosis. The newspapers add that efforts to obtain his release have been vetoed by General von Bissing, German Governor General in Belgium.

WANT TO KEEP SKILLED MEN.

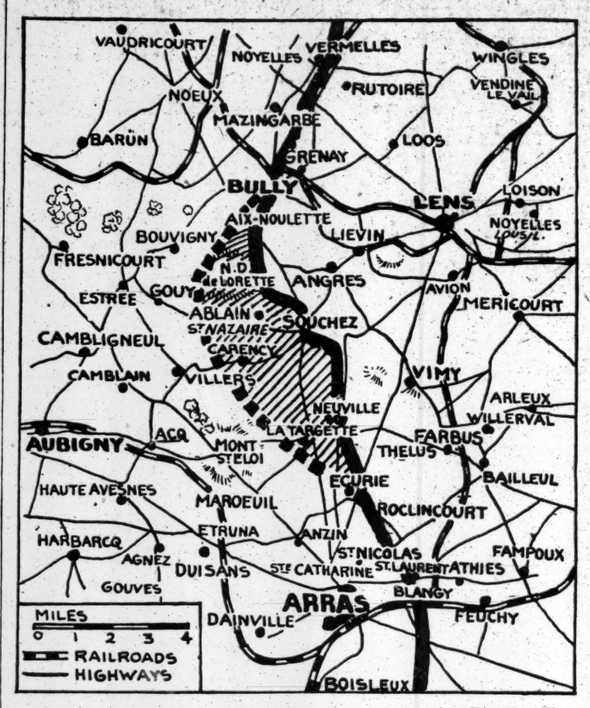
French Employers Protest Against Bill Drafting Them to Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 4.—Parliament to-day began discussion of the law proposed by Victor Dalbiez for the incorporation in the armies at the front of upwards of three-quarters of a million men now employed far from the battle line in the auxiliary services and Government offices or factories. The law provides as substitutes for these "embusqués"—France's nickname for soldiers in uniform safely sheltered from risk—men physically unfit to fight, youngsters of the 1917 class and women.

The proposal has roused a storm of criticism as calculated to cause the dislocation of vitally important sources of supply which only recently were enabled to work smoothly by release from the armies of skilled workmen called away by mobilization. Considerable underground opposition also comes from influential persons who found safe jobs for relatives in the auxilliary or Government services. Parliamentary connoisseurs predict a heated debate and the pobable rejection of the proposal. Its opponents delivered a telling first blow today in the shape of a joint letter, which the Temps publishes, from the masters' unions of makers of war materials, ships, railways, tramways, and automobiles, who protest that the measure will cause a fatal interference with the supply of munitions and other Government work.

Scene of the "North of Arras" Campaign



In this region has been proceeding for several weeks what THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent in Paris, cabling Wednesday, described as the "greatest battle of the war," excepting only the battle of the Marne. THE TIMES correspondent had just returned from a visit to this important section of the French front, (the British lines begin north of Vermelles,) having paid especial attention to the oft-mentioned "labyrinth," southeast of Neuville, out of which the French are literally trying to blast the foe by the prolific use of mellnite.

In this map the dotted line represents the battle front of about a month ago; the solid line the approximate front at present, and the shaded area the ground gained by the French forces.

The objective of the French campaign is Lens, with its railroads.

ITALIANS PREPARE FOR GREAT BATTLE

Official Announcement Made That Mobilization of the Forces Is Complete.

OUTPOST FIGHTING SO FAR

But Skirmishes Have Resulted in Occupation of Important Positions on Austrian Soil.

UDINE, Italy, June 4.—The censorship established on the frontier prevents the names of officers in command, the number of troops stationed on the different fronts, and even the destinations of regiments or companies from appearing in the news dispatches. The censors, however, allow news of the mobilization to be forwarded. It is now stated officially that the mobilization is complete, and that all Italian soldiers occupy posts which Lieut. Gen. Count Cadorna designated from his office in Rome.

Encounters with the enemy thus far are regarded as merely outpost skirmishes, which, however, are most significant, since they have invariably resulted in Italian successes, allowing Italy to occupy advantageous positions in Austrian territory.

On both sides preparations are being made for a decisive action leading to a great battle, which, it is expected, will occur within a fortnight or three weeks.

It is already evident that Austria's largest number of troops are centred in Friuli, but bitter resistance also is offered in the Province of Trent, where they are aided by strong fortifications rendered more redoubtable by natural advantages of the mountainous region.

The Italian troops are firmly convinced that they will be victorious and give daily exhibitions of valor. The officers say that now they are merely "testing" the Austrians with the view of ascertaining their strength.

BATTLE ON FOR MONTERNO.

Formidable Intrenchments Held by Strong Austrian Forces.

ROME, June 4, (via London,) June 5.—The following official communication was issued today:

Along the whole of the frontier of Tyrol and Trentino there have been no important engagements. Continuing our operations against Rovereto, we have occupied Mattassone and Val Morbia in the Val Arsa.

Our artillery has silenced the Austrian forts of Luserna and Spitzveris and seriously damaged Forts Belvidere and Busaverle.

On the middle Isonzo our attack against the spurs of Monterno on Tolmein met with great difficulties owing to the nature of the ground and the formidable entrenchments occupied by strong Austrian forces with machine guns and artillery.

The results of the fighting fluctuated, but the summit and slopes of Monterno are firmly in our possession. Our losses were not serious. The battle continues with fresh troops, with which we hope to obtain a decisive result.

On the remainder of the front our forward movement continues.

VIENNA, June 4.—The War Office today issued the following bulletin concerning the operations on the Italian frontier:

In the Tyrolean frontier district no material events have occurred. On the east ridge of Kreuzberg we have captured two summits which the Italians had occupied with strong forces.

On the Carinthian frontier an artillery combat is proceeding at some points.

In the coastal district, on the sector of Karfreit, fighting is proceeding.

FIGHT IN THUNDERSTORM.

Italians Progress Toward Tolmino Despite Austrian Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Fierce fighting was reported yesterday on the rocky slopes leading from Monte Nero, 7,000 feet high, to Tolmino, and though all the Austrian attacks were repulsed progress was necessarily slow.

The most resolute attempts to stem the invading tide of Italians was made at dawn in a terrific thunderstorm, a frequent early Summer occurrence in the Alps, which synchronised with the artillery duel. The lightning produced weird effects among the combatants fighting hand to hand on the rocks. Torrential rains later swept mountain passes and temporarily stopped the engagement.

Striking features of combats in the Tyrolean and Carnic Alps are the mobility and power of the Italian artillery. Five forts were dismantled lately on the high Vezzena-Lavarone plateau guarding the approaches to Trent. They cost millions of pounds to construct, and were regarded as invulnerable by Austrian engineers.

ARMY IN GERMAN HANDS.

Staff Officers on Italian Front Wear Austrian Uniforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIASSO, June 4.—So far the greatest effort of Austria in the war against Italy has consisted in spreading false reports, the official bulletins not even approximately representing the truth.

Meanwhile, it is most interesting to observe the attitude of Germany, who would like not to declare war against Italy, because in this way large quantities of products can still be imported into Germany through Italy and Switzerland. For this reason, although the command of the Austrian Army everywhere on the Italian front is in the hands of Germans and officers of the German staff wear the Austrian uniform, it is officially announced that Archduke Eugene and Generals Conrad and Dankl command the army.

LED MEN, THOUGH WOUNDED.

Italian Officer Who Captured Position Decorated by King.

ROME, June 4.—The achievement of a detachment of Alpine mountaineers in capturing an intrenched Austrian position in a defile of Val Inferno, near the head of Val Dagno, has been noted by the Ministry of War.

The detachment was led by a Lieutenant, who was wounded during the assault, but continued to direct his men until the position was captured. King Victor Emmanuel himself pinned the military medal on the wounded Lieutenant's breast.

FINANCE MINISTERS MEET.

McKenna and Carcano Confer at Nice on Italy's Needs.

NICE, June 4. — Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Cabinet, and Paola Carcano, Italian Minister of the Treasury, in a long interview here today discussed financial questions arising out of Italy's participation in the war.

The two Ministers leave for their homes tomorrow.

CAN'T PROVE SWOBODA A SPY

PARIS, June 4.—Charges of espionage preferred by the military authorities against Raymond Swoboda appear to be unfounded, says The Journal. The inquiry conducted by Major Jullien of the Paris permanent court-martial has failed to bring out proof that Swoboda served as a German spy.

It already has been established that he had nothing to do with starting the fire aboard the steamship La Touraine, a charge which led to his arrest.

While there is no strong evidence against Swoboda, Major Jullien has decided to continue his inquiry at all places in France where Swoboda is known to have stayed before ordering his release.

RUSSIANS AT BAY NEAR PRZEMYSL

Continued from Page 1.

delaying actions south of the Dniester River against the Austro-German forces advancing from Stry to cover the passage of the river. The Russians north of Przemysl are launching a series of the most desperate attacks against General von Mackensen's army. Here they are making use of new reserves, and at the same time they are exerting heavy pressure against the troops commanded by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in the triangle between the River San and the River Vistula.

"The Russian offensive in Southeastern Galicia, designed to relieve this situation, has been a complete failure."

Booty Not Ascertained, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 4.—The following official communication on the Eastern fighting was issued here today:

Our troops, after much fighting, reached the line east of Przemysl and to the northeast thereof, to Bolesteasyzce, Ormis, Poodziao, and Tarzawa. The booty taken at Przemysl has not yet been ascertained. According to statements made by prisoners of the most varied descriptions, the Russians during the night of June 2-3, during which Przemysl was taken by storm, had prepared a general attack over the whole front against the army under General von Mackensen. This offensive broke down completely at the outset. Twenty-two kilometers (about 13½ miles) east of Przemysl German troops under General von Marwitz are fighting on the heights on both sides of Mysiatyeze. The army of General von Linsingen is about to cross the lower crossing of the Stry, northeast of the town of the same name.

Our cavalry has driven Russian divisions out of the villages of Lenen and Schrunden, sixty kilometers (thirty-seven miles) and seventy kilometers (forty-three miles) east of Libau Courland. In the district of Rawcliany, west of Kurschany and near Sredniki, on the Dubysa, attacks by the enemy failed.

RUSSIA REPORTS SAN VICTORY.

Germans Said to be "in Disorderly Retreat" on the Left Bank.

PETROGRAD, June 4, (via London,) Saturday, June 5.—The official communication issued tonight at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff was as follows:

In the Shavli region on June 2-3 there were skirmishes of advantage to neither side.

On the evening of the second the enemy bombarded Ossowetz with heavy guns.

On the Narew and the left bank of the Vistula there is nothing new to report.

In Galicia, on the left bank of the San, to its confluence with the Wisloka, we had a fresh success, notably at the village of Nowosielitza, west of Rudnik, where our troops continued to press the enemy, who was in disorderly retreat.

On the right bank of the San the enemy continued his attack in the valley of the River Wysznia.

Between Przemysl and the Dniester, in the region of Krukienice, we again repulsed the enemy, inflicting upon him heavy losses.

Between the rivers Bystroa and Stry our troops, hampering the enemy's progress, fell back on the Dniester bridgehead. During the night of June 2-3 the enemy attempted to rush our intrenchments, but our troops repulsed their assaults, who retired abandoning heaps of dead in front of our trenches. In the course of our counter-attacks during the night we took 700 prisoners, including seventeen officers, and captured some machine guns.

SAVED ALL WAR MATERIAL.

Russians Removed Their Guns from Przemysl—A "Moral Defeat" Only.

PETROGRAD, (via London,) June 4.—The Russian troops on the fronts to the north and west of the fortress of Przemysl evacuated their positions Wednesday night after all the war materials taken from the Austrians had been removed, according to an official statement issued last night by the Russian General Staff.

The text of the communication follows:

We carried away from Przemysl the materials taken from the Austrians. This finished, we removed on Tuesday the last of our batteries. The following night our troops, pursuant to orders, evacuated the fronts to the north and west of the positions surrounding the city and formed a more concentrated force to the east.

Attacks delivered by the enemy Monday between Przemysl and the Dniester were repulsed.

In the regions beyond the Dniester the enemy, concentrating important forces in the town of Stry, succeeded in advancing on the Tismenitza-Stry front. They sustained great losses, however, leaving a thousand prisoners in the course of our counter-attacks.

On the Switza-Lomnitza front Monday we pressed the enemy on the Bystrea, and successfully repulsed his attacks.

"Moral Victory" Only for Germans.

News of the fall of Przemysl apparently has awakened no apprehension here. It is conceded that the Germans have won a "moral victory," but the strategic importance of the fortress, according to the opinion expressed here, had been nullified before the Russians relinquished it.

It is pointed out that the position was weakened on account of the destruction by the Austrians of forts at the time they evacuated it in March. Furthermore, the fortress, projecting in an acute angle into the territory held by the Austro-German forces, was made by them the target for attacks from three sides. Consequently it required more men for defense than the Russian military authorities believed justified by its strategic importance.

A leading Russian military expert gives the following analysis of the situation:

"Having crossed the River San with two armies which were to begin operations against the fortress, the Germans found themselves in an extremely dangerous and unstable position. Being attacked on their left flank, they were compelled to shorten the strip of ground they occupied on the right of the San. Any reverse of these armies would have turned the German movement into a catastrophe, since retreat to the rear would have been cut off by the River San and the pressure of the Russian forces at Sieniawa, on the German left. Accordingly the Germans were forced to hurl their attack against the fortress, throwing forward enormous forces.

Couldnt Repair Wrecked Forts.

"The most convenient directions for attack appeared to be from the north and the northwest. These were the weakest sides, and at the same time they were nearest to the German forces which had crossed the river. The indefensibility of the fortress was due to the fact that the Austrians had blown up the most important forts on their evacuation of Przemysl, coupled with the configuration of the land. This was unsuitable to a stubborn defense for the reason that its undulations made it possible for the enemy to hide his approaches.

"The primary idea in the construction of the Przemysl fortress had been to meet attack from the eastward. There had not been sufficient time to reconstruct the damaged fortress on the west and on the north and to adapt the position to defense against attacks from these directions. To oppose the advance of the Austro-Germans the Russians sent out long-range guns to defend their flank. As this artillery extended considerably beyond the line of the forts, it was the purpose of the Russians eventually to abandon it, but only at the highest possible cost to the enemy. Shooting point-blank to the last shell into the thick masses of advancing Austro-Germans caused them severe losses, and thus we accomplished this purpose.

"But with the fall of the flank defenses the fighting capacity of the forts, especially No. 7 and No. 12, was greatly decreased. These considerations, taken together with those already mentioned, led the Russian military authorities to the decision not to run any special risk, but rather to remove the army from the fortfications.

Further Defense Too Costly

"Strategic considerations led to this same decision, since the Russian Przemysl army constituted a sharp wedge cutting into the German lines and subject to attacks from every side. To defend this crescent-shaped front required tremendous forces, and it was clearly the desire of the Germans that numerous forces be diverted to this front for defensive purposes. Consequently, although Przemysl had all the advantages of a supporting point, it menaced the freedom of our operations. It is estimated that the proper defense of the Przemsyl fortress would have required the concentrating there of forces equal to those of the former Austrian garrison—namely, 145,000 men. It would have been necessary also to develop to their fullest capacity no less than 1,500 guns and to re-establish all the destroyed forts, which, in the short time available, was impossible.

"The abandonment of this blood-conquered fortress certainly is a sad blow, but it is necessary to remember that Przemysl, twice annihilated, once by the Austrians and once by us, has today no more importance than any other large city in Galicia. If in February the German occupation of Prezmysl had little influence on our maneuvering, in the future it will play no rôle at all. Like Jarosiau and Tarnow, Przemysl will pass time and again from hand to hand, and it will soon again be in our possession."

Just as the Austrians destroyed the Przemysl forts before they fell into Russian hands, so the Russians methodically blew up everything possible before the occupation of the Austro-Germans. They destroyed bridges and everything else that might be of service to the enemy.

From the point of view of sentiment, the evacuation of Przemysl is greatly regretted by both the military and civil elements in Petrograd. At the same time, it is being explained that the abandonment of the position had been regarded here for some time past as strategically imperative, and that preparations to leave it had been going on for a month. The released garrison will now be available for field operations, whereas, if an attempt to hold out had been made, between 120,000 and 140,000 men would have been locked up at the mercy of the heavy Austrian guns.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—In a dispatch from Petrograd The Morning Post's correspondent says:

"The River San, except on its lower reaches, has been abandoned as well as Przemysl. The Russians removed all their stores and munitions from Przemysl, a process which occupied a couple of weeks, owing to the enormous quantities concentrated there by the Austrians. The process was completed Wednesday, and during the succeeding night the Russians quietly retired to prepared positions east of the fortress."

BERLIN IN JUBILATION.

The Newspapers See the End of Russia's Galician Menace.

BERLIN, (via London,) June 4.—The jubilation throughout Germany and Austria-Hungary over the fall of Przemysl is mingled with surprise at the speed with which the campaign against this stronghold was brought to a successful end.

Vienna, Prague, and Budapest all have witnessed scenes of the wildest rejoicing over this latest victory in Galicia. Like Berlin, these three cities are bedecked with flags. Thousands of persons fill the streets, alternately singing the German and the Austrian national anthems.

Almost all the expert observers in Berlin expected a stubborn resistance on the part of the Russian forces in Przemysl. Furthermore, conditions within the stronghold show that the Russians were looking forward to a long siege, and that they had endeavored to prepare for it. A correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung says the Russians had brought reinforcements into Przemysl from Lemberg, and heavy artillery and ammunition from Lublin over the new strategic railroad. Ivangorod and Brest-Litovsk were also called upon to supply needed materials, and everything was rushed in and set up with feverish haste. The middle forts were used to this end, and the Jewish population was compelled to evacuate the city. Siege operations on the part of the Austrian and German forces were necessary because the Russians, during their two months of occupation, had in a measure restored the fortifications.

Continuing the Vossische Zeitung's correspondent says the artillery attack reached its climax, on Sunday, when the forts were literally sprayed with shells. The rumor in the German commanders noticed a slackening of the Russian fire storming operations were begun.

The Russians defended themselves until the last moment. They had no time to rescue any guns or material. No details are as yet available as to the material or the number of men captured.

In an editorial article the Vossische Zeitung declares that the Russian menace in Austria-Hungary has been broken forever, and that Russia has been deprived of its dearest wish, the possession of Galicia, which was to have become a new Russia.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a special dispatch to the effect that the Russian lines on the eastern and southeastern sides of Przemysl, in the direction of Medyka and Siedliska, have not yet been passed. It says that the Russians are using reserves advanced in years and youths of the 1917 class throughout all Galicia in their desperate attempts to get a breathing spell. The Russians are still fighting stubbornly south of the Dniester and along the banks of the River San.

The Morgen Post says this victory shows that the strength of the Austro-Germans has not been broken and cannot be broken.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declares that the capture of Przemysl is a deed the glory of which will go down in history.

Other papers hail the fall of Przemysl as an indication of the end of Russian dominance in Galicia and proof of eventual victory everywhere.

ATTACKED IN SMOKE CLOUDS.

Germans on Eastern Front Made Bonfires of Straw Trench Linings.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Morning Post describes the new German method of using smoke clouds in fighting.

"In the fighting on the Bzura-Rawka sector on Sunday evening," he says, "the Germans along a twenty-mile front piled the straw linings of their trenches and timbers and all kinds of débris, which had been well watered by hose. These piles were all lighted simultaneously, giving incredible volumes of dense smoke. Thereupon a tremendous artillery fire began from the German positions, and following upon the rolling clouds of smoke came a German attacking column, with muffled faces, toward the Russian position. At many points where the trenches were too close together for the effective use of the bonfires, bombs like biscuit boxes were thrown into the Russian lines. These emitted dense poisonous fumes."

ENLIST OUR YOUTHS FOR BRITISH ARMY

Recruiting Agents at British Ports Accused of Inducing Cattlemen to Sign for War.

FIFTEEN ON ONE STEAMER

Boston Congressman's Complaint to Bryan Backed by Our Consul, and Inquiry Is Begun.

BOSTON, June 4.—An investigation of alleged recruiting of American youths for the military forces of Great Britain is reported to have been begun by Federal officials here today.

According to a cablegram from the Consul General at London, which was included in a message sent by Secretary Bryan to Congressman Peter F. Tague of this city, at least fifteen youths have been enlisted in violation of an agreement with the British Board of Trade regarding American shipping laws. These and other cases are being inquired into, it is understood.

Secret service agents are reported to be co-operating with the Federal District Attorney, George W. Andersen, and his staff to learn what inducements, if any, have been offered American youths to ship on British vessels as caretakers for horses and cattle.

In the case of the fifteen, who left this port on the Leyland liner Cambrian on May 8, the Consul General stated that all had signed preliminary enlistment papers before his agent could board the steamer on its arrival in London. His cablegram to Secretary Bryan, sent in connection with inquiries for Patrick Denehy, a boy of 15 years, said:

"On the arrival of the steamer Cambrian a recruiting sergeant was given opportunity to go aboard and enlisted Denehy and fourteen others, thus frustrating arrangements previously made for his return."

The Consul General added that he was asking the British War Department for Denehy's immediate discharge, as contrary to the agreement with the Board of Trade covering compliance with the United States shipping laws, which provide for the return of horse guards to ports of departure."

Since the outbreak of the war several hundred young men have shipped out of this port on steamers used as horse transports by the remount division of the British Army. Few have returned according to the information gathered by the Federal officers.

Never Had Complaint, Says Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Robert Lansing, counsellor of the State Department, said tonight that he had never heard of any charge that the British Government was recruiting American youths for the British Army.

Mr. Lansing said that if any such charge had ever come to the State Department it would have come to his attention. He therefore did not credit the report that Consul General Skinner at London had informed the department that British officials boarded vessels on their arrival in England and recruited young Americans before the United States authorities could make representations that the youths were being sought by their parents.

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

WAR ORDER RUMOR DENIED.

General Electric Explodes Report of $75,000,000 Contract.

There have been several failures recently in the business of spreading war order rumors, but still the business progresses. The rumor which headed the list yesterday was that the General Electric Company had consummated negotiations for a seventy-five-million-dollar order for rifles. Of course, the Allies were to get all of the rifles. An official of the General Electric denied the report with asperity.

"There isn't a word of truth in that story," he said. "We haven't signed or even begun any negotiations like that with any one. People seem to be crazy over war orders."

WARN GERMAN PUBLIC AGAINST NEW ENEMIES

Newspapers Suggest Danger of Complications with America and Other Neutrals.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—"The German newspapers," says the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent, "while admitting that the fall of Przemysl is a satisfactory achievement, warn the public against attaching exaggerated importance to it, declaring that this event is overshadowed in importance by the threatening situation created by the attitude of the United States, Rumania, and Bulgaria. Private messages from Berlin are pessimistic, and a rupture with the three countries is feared at an early date."

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Of fine quality satin striped crepe de chine.

4.50 *Regular Price $6.50*

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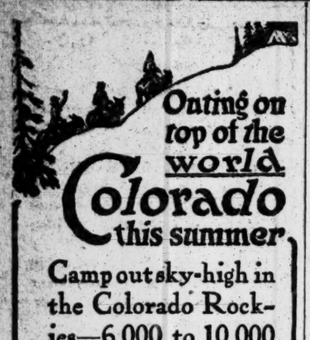

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GONDORF ARRESTED IN $17,400 SWINDLE

Frederick and Five Others Are Picked Out Amid Crowd in Busy Broadway.

THEIR ACCUSER IN DISGUISE

With Wig and Beard, Wm. O'Reilly of Toronto Finds the Alleged Fake Wire Tappers.

William O'Reilly, a wealthy builder of 52 Colborne Street, Toronto, Canada, visited Police Headquarters yesterday morning, saw Inspector Joseph Faurot and told him that a gang of wire tappers had swindled him out of $17,400 in this city last April. He had been loath to believe them other than the honest tipsters they seemed and had gone to the police only after relatives with whom he was stopping in Brooklyn, and a priest to whom they had sent him, had advised him strongly to do so. He could recognize the men, he thought, though he realized now the names he knew them by must be fictitious.

Inspector Faurot took O'Reilly into a private room, and when the slender, clean-shaven man left he wore a heavy black beard which looked as though it had not been trimmed for days. His clothing and hat were different, and even a close relative probably would not have known him. Inspector Faurot nodded his satisfaction and then helped O'Reilly into a touring car, into which he followed with Captain Gildea of the Second Detective Branch and Detectives Joseph Daly, Paul Martin, Nicholas Sussillo, and Ernest Moore.

When the chauffeur had guided the car to Forty-third Street and Broadway the Inspector and the others alighted with the command to O'Reilly to stroll along the thoroughfare and to step up and offer to shake hands with the first of the gang he might meet. O'Reilly followed instructions and Inspector Faurot and several of the detectives followed him. They paced Times Square for several minutes before they saw O'Reilly approach two men at Forty-third Street and Broadway, back at their starting point.

"It's Fred Gondorf," exclaimed the Inspector in amazement, for Gondorf, whose brother Charles already is in Sing Sing, was to have been tried on Thursday for the $64,000 swindle of Duncan S. Curry, ex-Controller of Winnipeg, Canada, and his trial had been postponed until next week. He was at liberty under $25,000 bail. It was Gondorf to whom O'Reilly extended his hand and an instant later the detectives had him and with him George Mitchell, the "Kentucky Gentleman," who, the police say, is well known to them.

In similar manner James Fitzgerald, John alias "Deafy" Morris, Henry Miller and James W. Ryan, "The Postal Kid," a famous bank burglar and robber, according to the police, were picked up in Times Square and all were taken to the Second Branch Detective Bureau. All stoutly protested they had done nothing to deserve arrest, for none recognized O'Reilly in his disguise even when he stood beside them while they were being questioned.

O'Reilly said that when he was in Buffalo on a business trip last March he met a real estate agent who introduced him to a Charley Douglas. These men are still missing. Douglas told him his brother, Harry, lately Western Union manager in Chicago, had been transferred to New York and suggested that O'Reilly accompany him where they might make a fortune betting on the races on information furnished by Harry before it reached the poolrooms.

O'Reilly came here, met Douglas, who, the police say, was Gondorf, at the Western Union Building, and presently won a small bet on his advice. So "a killing" was planned, and O'Reilly returned to Toronto, to come back on April 10 with $10,000. Charley Douglas displayed $1,500—all he could raise, he said—and they went to 31 West Forty-seventh Street, where, on the parlor floor, O'Reilly found a pool room in apparently full blast. The bet was made and the horse lost. Douglas was nearly crazy with anger and grief. His brother must make good, he said. Something had slipped, but they would try again, and once more O'Reilly went to Toronto, returning with $7,400, which went the way of the first $10,000, on last April 29. From then until yesterday the police could not make up his mind to tell the police.

After getting his prisoners to the bureau, Inspector Faurot sent for two servants in the house at 31 West Forty-seventh Street. He said the place had been run as a rooming house by Mrs. Robert D. Shrymer, who was known as an amateur chemist, and who frequently entertained gatherings of physicians and chemists. He thought the servants might recognize some of the six, but failed to do so, though they explained that when Mrs. Shrymer entertained she usually kept them below stairs, tending the door herself. According to Faurot, Mrs. Shrymer sailed on the Lusitania, following O'Reilly's last loss, and was killed when the Cunarder was sunk.

SELL BUTTONS FOR CHARITY

Army of Young Women Working for Widowed Mothers' Fund.

A small army of young women under the direction of Mrs. Edward Lazansky left the Hotel Astor at 9 A. M. yesterday morning to begin work on the first of two tag days for the benefit of the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association. A red and white button bearing the words "$50,000 in fifty days," was pinned to every one who would pay for it. The taggers were entertained at the Fifth Avenue restaurant after the first half of their day's work. Mrs. William Einstein, President of the association; Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Fischman, Morris D. Waldman of the United Hebrew Charities, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Joseph Schoenberg, Mrs. Charles Oppenheim, and Mrs. Leon Kamaiky were present. The young women who are tagging wear a band on each arm, with the name of the association upon it, and carry small banks.

SAYS D'ANNUNZIO IS A POLE.

Frankfurter Zeitung Denies the Poet's Italian Parentage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Frankfurter Zeitung informs us that d'Annunzio is a Pole. The great Italian poet has suddenly lost all popularity in Germany, and, as the Poles are regarded by the Teutons as a very inferior people, it is only natural that an attempt should be made to connect the hated poet with them.

"The report seems to have arisen in a Budapest newspaper, which alleges that d'Annunzio's father was a Jewish lawyer in Russian Poland named Rappaport, who entered the service of the former Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Goluchowski, on one of his Galician estates. Rappaport, the story runs, afterward emigrated to Rome, where he assumed the name of Ruppazzi. His son simply annexed the name of Annunzio and the predicate of nobility. We are told that Count Goluchowski himself is the ultimate authority for the story.

"It is needless to say that there is not a word of truth in it. D'Annunzio's parentage is well known; he was born fifty-one years ago at Pescara, in the Abruzzi."

RUSSIAN DISTRUST OF JEWS

Said to be Shown by an Army Order to Treat Them as Spies.

Russian distrust of the Jews is shown by an alleged secret order issued by the Generals of the Russian Army and distributed to the commanding officers in Poland and Galicia. A copy of this order has been received by the Warheit and is published today. The order, The Warheit comments, shows that the Russian Government is responsible for the massacres and atrocities committed upon the Jewish inhabitants in those countries.

"We have heard many rumors," the order reads, "and they have been published in German papers, that the Jews are helping the Germans everywhere. Not only do the Jews give the Germans food and shelter, but they are also their best and most trustworthy spies, always ready to serve them to the utmost in order to harm the interests of Russia. The Jews see in a German victory their salvation from the yoke of the Russian Czardom and of the Polish anti-Semitism.

To remedy this alleged condition it is ordered that when the Russians enter a town of the enemy, or reconquer a town of their own, the leaders of the Jewish community be taken and held as hostages. The order continues:

"At the same time a warning should be given to all Jews that if any one of them should in any way help the enemy, even after we have left the town, these Jewish leaders will be killed. And this warning should really be carried out at the first opportunity."

It is also recommended that the homes of Jewish inhabitants should be searched to see that they are not signal stations, or aeroplane or under-the-earth telegraph stations. Officers are advised to look out for wireless instruments.

The order published is dated Nov. 14 and is signed by General Oblonsky, General of Cavalry, Bobir. It was printed several weeks ago in the official organ of the Jewish Bund in Switzerland.

GUGGENHEIMS LOSE SUIT.

Yukon Stock and Costs Awarded to Mining Engineer.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed a judgment of former Supreme Court Justice Gerard, who is now Ambassador to Berlin, and in so doing ruled that Alfred Chester Beatty, a mining engineer, who was formerly assistant manager and consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, is entitled to stock of the Yukon Gold Company, valued at more than $100,000, cash amounting to $27,000, and an option on 39,000 shares of the stock of the Yukon company.

Beatty sued the exploration company, which had alleged that he was not entitled to any profits accruing to the company growing out of its purchases of lands in Alaska, one of which transactions resulted in the organizing of the Yukon company. Beaty had been sent to Alaska by the Guggenheim Exploration Company to pass upon the advisability of the company's purchasing lands upon which it held options.

After Beatty and another mining expert, Oscar A. Perry, had reported to the Guggenheim company that the lands would be good assets, and that adjoining lands were worthy of purchase, the company acquired all the lands. Beatty alleged that his services in such purchases were worth the sums sued for, in addition to his salary from the exploration company.

Justice Gerard had rendered judgment in favor of the Guggenheim company.

FINGERPRINT MURDER CLUE.

Detectives Get Additional Evidence Against Meisters's Slayer.

Four additional fingerprints were found yesterday by the Brooklyn Police on the door frame of a partition in the shoe store at 1,096 Fulton avenue, where Gerhard Meisters, the proprietor, 66 years old, was snot to death on Thursday evening just as he sat down to eat his dinner in the rear of the store. The woodwork containing the fingerprints was cut away and taken to Police Headquarters for photographing and comparison by Lieutenant Maurice Eckler, fingerprint expert of the Brooklyn Police.

A score of detectives under Acting Captain Clare worked on the mystery. They have found no motive for the crime, unless it was robbery, which was frustrated. Because a man, with a package under his arm was seen leaving the shoe store a little while before the murder was discovered, and because that man boarded a Flatbush Avenue trolley bound for Manhattan, the police believe the murderer is still somewhere within the city and orders have been given to watch all points of egress for him.

DEMANDED $20,000 FROM CUNARD LINE

Letter Writer Who Threatened to Blow Up Ships Confesses to Police.

SOUGHT FOR TWO MONTHS

Frederick Stillwaggon, a Long Island Fish Monger, Wrote That He Had Destroyed the Lusitania.

When Detectives Fenelly and Schumelsky of the Central Office stepped up yesterday afternoon to a man who had just slipped a letter in the city drop at the General Post Office and told him he was under arrest they brought to an end a chase that had lasted nearly two months for a letter writer who had threatened steamers and piers of the Cunard Line with destruction by bombs unless he was paid $20,000.

Among his threats was one against the Lusitania, and when that vessel was actually destroyed he wrote that it was he who had done it with a bomb he had planted before she sailed, and that if the company wanted to save its other ships it had better pay him at once.

The letter writer had done his work so carefully and displayed such apparent "inside" knowledge of events connected with the war that the police believed there might be some truth in his assertion that he was part of a German secret service system operating over here and that he was desirous of continuing in that rôle and at the same time collecting money from the company for furnishing it information about what his comrades were planning. When he was arrested yesterday, however, and identified as Frederick Stillwaggon of Winfield, L. I., the highly imaginative personality he had invented for himself was found to be far from the actual facts. He is an American citizen of Dutch descent, with a wife and seven children, and an occupation no more romantic than that of fish dealer.

Confesses to Police.

Captain Tunney, in charge of the squad which has been working on the case, said there was nothing Stillwaggon seemed to resent more after his arrest than being taken for a German. After he had been questioned at Police Headquarters, where it was said he made a full confession, he was taken to a notary and made an affidavit covering the facts in the case and declaring his descriptions of himself as a German agent had been pure fiction, the police say.

The first of the letters to the Cunard Company was written on April 11, and the series comprised fourteen letters in all. They were all long and well written and seemed to display such knowledge of war events that the steamship company was convinced it was not dealing with an ordinary crank.

In the first letter he demanded $20,000 or he would blow up the Cunard piers. He wrote that if the company assented to the demand it was to insert a "personal" advertisement in a New York morning paper the next day and then make up in a bundle 190 bills of $100 denomination and 20 of $50. These were to be handed a boy who was to wear a white ribbon in his buttonhole and was to stand at North Henry and Driggs Street, Williamsburg, near the entrance to a park there. He would be approached by a boy on roller skates, who would ask for the money. He warned the Cunard officials against sending a dummy package, against following the boy, and particularly against notifying the police.

They disobeyed the latter instructions and Captain Tunney's detectives prepared to meet the letter writer. His boy appeared and got the package, but, as Stillwaggon told the detectives yesterday, he lost his nerve, and left the scene. The police found the boy had been picked up on the street on promise of a dime, but the detectives got from him a thorough description of the man who had hired him, on the strength of which Stillwaggon was recognized by Fenelly when he came into the Post Office yesterday.

Said He Blew Up Lusitania.

When articles about the then forthcoming sailing of the Lusitania appeared in the newspapers the letter writer made the destruction of that vessel the penalty for failing to send him the money.

Two days after the Lusitania was torpedoed the line received a letter which read in part: "I gave you fair warning with the Lusitania, but you stuck to your police and your money. I intend to stick also. Thursday night's settlement would have saved the steamer. You would have had plenty of time to get into wireless communication with the Captain, and I would have been as good as my word. Now I will give you time to save other steamers."

The letters made six "appointments" at which the money was to be handed over. Stillwaggon kept three of these, to the extent of finding a boy some half mile from the scene of the meeting and giving him a dime to go there. But each time he became suspicious, and left before the boy, trailed by the detectives, could find him.

The appointments were not all in Brooklyn. Two of them were in the lobby of Proctor's Theatre at Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. It was found out that the Williamsburg place of meeting was about six blocks from where Stillwaggon had conducted a fish business.

In various of his letters the writer made excuses for not keeping the "appointments" he had made. Once he said he had to go on official business to the Bethlehem Steel works and another time he said he had to make investigations at Boston Harbor. In one of his letters he proposed he be put on the Cunard payroll to give them information about plots against them and said he would thus "play both ends."

He told the police yesterday he had recently lost all his money in the fish business and thought blackmailing the Cunard Line would be an easy way to make money. The police say the officials of the line took his letters seriously enough to put extra guards on their piers after the threatening letters arrived.

The charge against Stillwaggon is blackmail and attempted extortion.

MRS. A. G. WHEELER IN TEARS

Testifies in Estranged Husband's Suit for Furniture.

A new chapter in the marital troubles of Albert Gallatin Wheeler, son of a wealthy traction man of Chicago, and his wife, Claudia Theresa Carlstedt Wheeler, once a light opera prima donna, was opened yesterday before Justice Hendrick and a jury in the Supreme Court. After Mrs. Wheeler got a legal separation with alimony of $300 a month her husband replevined furniture in an apartment in the Dakota, where they had lived.

Mrs. Wheeler was in court when the suit over the furniture was called yesterday, but Mr. Wheeler sent a deposition here from Chicago. He pleaded that he lacked the necessary money to come here. Mrs. Wheeler contended he was afraid to come because he owed her $600 for back alimony, and that when he was in this city in April he had money enough to maintain his standing in the Union League Club and in the Appawamis Golf Club at Rye.

In his deposition Mr. Wheeler said that he had lost his divorce suit because of the perjury of Mrs. Wheeler and her witnesses. This made Mrs. Wheeler very angry, and Justice Hendrick ordered it stricken from the records. The deposition also said:

"My wife had no money when I married her. When the estrangement came and I learned that she was going to take all my property and sell it for a song I began this replevin suit. Even then she locked and chained the doors of our apartment and I couldn't get in."

Mrs. Wheeler testified with difficulty because of her tears. She told of parsimonious habits of her husband as far as she was concerned. The suit will be continued Monday.

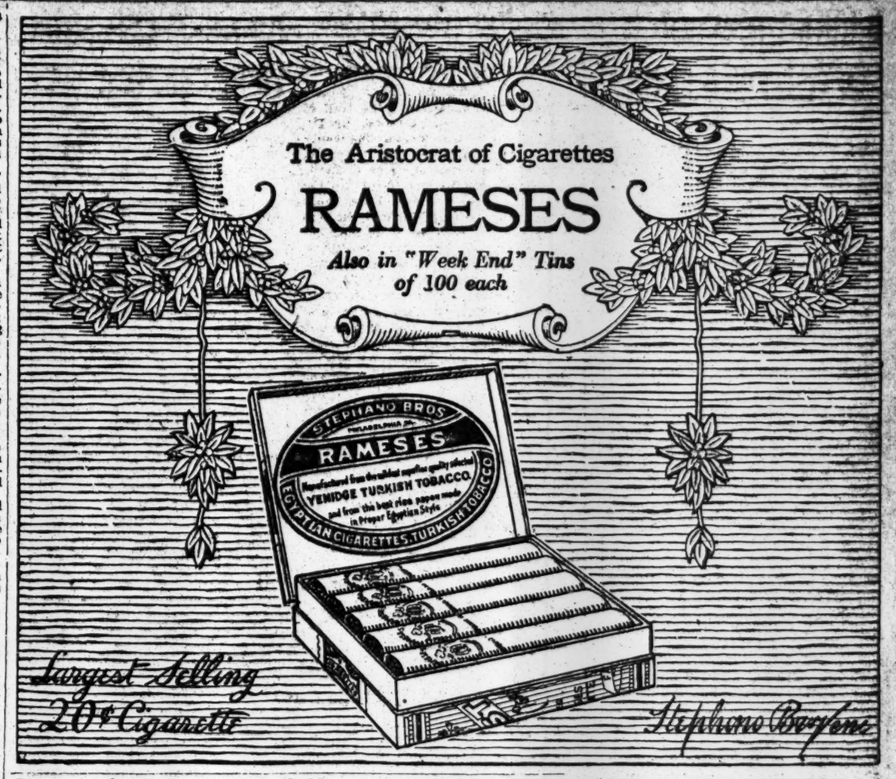
NEW CHURCH FOR BAPTISTS.

Central Congregation to Rebuild on an Enlarged Scale.

The Central Baptist Church, of which the Rev. F. M. Goodchild is the pastor, is to build a new church. The new structure is to occupy the site of the present church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, and a lot now occupied by an apartment house. The work of tearing down the buildings will be begun on Aug. 1, and the congregation will worship in the Battery Methodist Swedish Church in Eighty-ninth Street. There is at present $425,000 available for building purposes, but it is likely that some part of this will be reserved for endowment purposes.

Kate Kanff Not a Volunteer.

Ballington Booth, President of the Volunteers of America notified THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that it had been misinformed that Kate Kanff, the prison worker arrested the other day for extortion, had been a member of the Volunteers. She was never connected with the organization, said Mr. Booth.



TEN ENGINEERS SIGN WITH PHILADELPHIA

American Liner Will Sail Today at Noon, Notwithstanding Threatened Strike.

DOUBLE PAY IS DEMANDED

Dangers from Mines and Torpedoes During War Basis for Ultimatum to Steamship Line Owners.

The American liner Philadelphia, with 225 first, 200 second, and 250 third class passengers and more than 3,000 sacks of mail, will sail promptly at noon today for Liverpool, notwithstanding the strike of the senior engineers, the line announced last night. P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the American Line, has taken personal charge of the dispute with the engineers, and yesterday he got in touch by long-distance telephone with the offices of the company in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Before the office on the pier closed last night the ten junior engineers belonging to the Philadelphia signed articles. Chief Engineer Boyling and the six senior engineers of the liner showed no disposition to relinquish their demand for double pay made for them by the Marine Engineers' Mutual Benevolent Association on Thursday afternoon after the Philadelphia arrived. Their places will be filled by others if it is necessary.

The American Line officials said that while the Philadelphia sails today she will have her full complement of twenty-six engineers and assistants. They said the attitude of Chief Engineer Boyling, who has been thirty-three years with the company, was regretted, because if he had taken the grievance of his staff to the office at 9 Broadway the demand for an increase in pay could have been amicably discussed. Instead, the demand was issued as an ultimatum, double pay or quit.

T. L. Delehanty, business agent of the Engineers' Union, said yesterday that a resolution for double pay for all American engineers on ships engaged in the European trade had been decided upon at a meeting of the Allied Atlantic Coast Conference held in Philadelphia in April. The ground for this demand, he added, was the risk of being blown up by mines or torpedoes and the great increase in freight rates by the steamship companies. Mr. Delehanty said that double pay is only demanded during the war.

It is expected that a similar demand will be made shortly by the Amalgamated Society of Marine Engineers in Great Britain, and that the American coastwise engineers on the Mallory, Clyde, Ward, and Savannah Lines will demand higher wages on July 1.

One of the managers of the American Line said last night that the risk of being torpedoed on one of their ships was very small, as the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Philadelphia were known to every German submarine officer. In addition to passing forty miles south of the danger zone the liners fly the ensign at night with a searchlight thrown upon it and big electric lights illuminating each side of the ships so that the lettering "American Line" can be plainly discerned.

CITY MAY BUILD DUMPS.

Injunction Obtained by Riverside Drive Residents Dismissed.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed the order of Supreme Court Justice Gavegan who had granted the Riverdale Realty Company an injunction restraining the city officials from erecting a covered garbage dump on the pier at the foot of West Seventy-seventh Street. John T. Fetherston, as Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and R. A. C. Smith, as Commissioner of Docks, may now proceed with the dumps.

The Riverdale Realty Company owns a large apartment house at Riverside Drive and Eighty-sixth Street, and it complained that the erection of the dumping plant would be noxious to their tenants. Corporation Counsel Polk maintained that the dumps were not to be on ground of the Park Department and that there was no law to prevent them from being placed on ground adjoining park property.

The appellate court's decision reads in part:

"There are long stretches of park domain between Seventy-second and 129th Streets which run down to and abut upon the Hudson River; but at the point at which it is proposed to construct the covered dump, the park domain does not come within 200 feet of the water, and hence it has no water front. The maintenance of the proposed dump will not constitute a nuisance in fact. Whether it will or not will depend on the method of its use rather than upon the nature of the structure."

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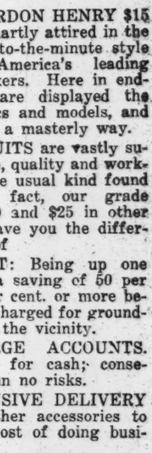
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PRESIDENT WILL SET LIMIT FOR MEXICO

Continued from Page 1.

ers must compose their differences and co-operate in the formation of a central authority. It was said today, however, that there would be nothing inconsistent with the President's statement if any one faction should show that it was able to control the country and put an end to the operations of those who continued to oppose it. But it is plain that the Administration does not intend to wait any great length of time for Carranza or Villa to establish which is the superior. Opinion here inclines strongly toward necessity for ultimate intervention.

The Carranza agency here received a telegram today from the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz, which contained the following information, having a bearing on political and military conditions:

"President Wilson's note was received Thursday and was given great consideration on all sides. General Trevino reports his victory at Ebano was complete and all enemy's artillery in trenches was captured."

Aiding the Red Cross.

The Government set its machinery in motion today for aiding the American National Red Cross to send food supplies into Mexico for relieving the needy in Mexico City and elsewhere. The first step in this direction was the issuance of an order by Secretary of War Garrison to Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the forces on the border, directing him to permit the warehouses and other facilities of the army on the border to be used by the Red Cross for the storage of foodstuffs to be gathered in this country by the Red Cross for its Mexican work. This action was taken, the Secretary of War explained, by direction of President Wilson. It was explained also, in response to questions, that the army would not have anything to do with the transportation of the supplies or with their distribution in Mexico. The Red Cross will have charge of the transportation and distribution, but the army will care for the supplies and handle them at the border points on this side of the border.

The Carranza Agency received this dispatch from the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz tonight:

"Eight thousand sacks of corn will arrive here today and Constitutionalist authorities will sell it at cost price. Cargo of flour will arrive this week and authorities will sell it to bakers at cost and they will retail at minimum price. Carranza making every effort to handle food situation and so far has successfully done so."

Secretary Bryan today received a report, dated May 27, with reference to economic conditions at Aguascallentes, saying that they are growing worse daily.

"The price of the very reduced stocks of foodstuffs is advancing," said a statement issued by Secretary Bryan on the basis of these advices. "The local government is confiscating beans and corn wherever they can be found, and distributing them among the peons. Within about a month's time these people will be without means of sustenance, as only about 20 per cent. of the irrigated lands in Aguascallentes have been planted and the ground planted will not produce crops before September. The report states that Villa currency has dropped to about 4½ cents for a peso, and that traders are disinclined to sell their goods at this rate." It was learned tonight that Thomas B. Hohler, the British Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, will have charge of the transportation of Americans, British subjects, and other foreigners who are desirous of leaving the capital and expect to take advantage of the arrangements now being made for their transportation to Vera Cruz.

The plan is to convey these fugitives by train, automobile, or other vehicle from Mexico City to Pachuca, a point on the National Railway northeast of the capital. At that point the refugees are to be placed on a train to be sent from Vera Cruz.

There are 25,000 foreigners in the Mexican capital, and about 2,500 of them are Americans. About 150 Americans now desire to leave, and there are a large number of British subjects and other foreigners who also wish to take advantage of this opportunity to go.

CARRANZA WILL REPLY.

Finds Encouragement in President's Note and Hopes to Win.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, June 4.—The tone of General Carranza's reply to President Wilson's note will be "appreciative, friendly, and serene." After carefully considering the note, General Carranza has concluded that it contains nothing other than hopefulness for the Constitutionalists' cause. It was officially announced today that his reply to President Wilson would be handed to John R. Silliman, personal representative of the President, for transmission to Washington probably on Monday or Tuesday.

Study of the note by Carranza officials and members of his Cabinet has created a feeling that President Wilson intended no harsh action toward Mexico. A distinct impression prevails that a more definite attitude in Washington will hasten a solution of the Mexican problem without foreign aid, how, nobody professes to know, except General Carranza himself. He expresses the opinion that his intended reoccupation of Mexico City will place the Constitutionalists in a better position to be recognized by the Washington Government.

That General Carranza intends to reply to President Wilson caused some surprise, as it was at first felt that the warning did not invite a reply. However, when Mr. Silliman called at the Lighthouse today he was informed that a reply was being formulated by Jesus Urueta, Constitutionalist Foreign Minister. It was said that the tone of the reply would be "appreciative, friendly, and serene."

What General Carranza found in the note as a basis for his encouragement was not stated, but it was learned that he intends to interpret the warning as a tacit hint that he is the man best fitted to assume ascendency in Mexico and most likely to receive recognition once the Constitutionalists return to Mexico City.

It is understood that the reply will point out steady progress by the Constitutionalists, indicating an early victory over Villa. General Carranza also will point out that American recognition would expedite peace in Mexico.

Other points in the reply will be, first, that General Carranza appreciates the kindly sentiments for the Mexican people as expressed by President Wilson; second, that President Wilson has always been regarded as the champion of the downtrodden people, and, therefore, those struggling for a democracy in Mexico look to his friendship for aid; third, that the Constitutionalists undertook pacification by uniting all factions, but that their efforts failed because of the ambitions of Villa, who was backed by the Cientifico party, and, fourth, that General Carranza considers the outlook bright because he is convinced that he will be able soon to reoccupy Mexico City and reopen communication; confining Villa to restricted parts of the north until the country is rid of him.

Mr. Silliman received word today from Mexico City that Americans and other foreigners probably would leave there next week for Vera Cruz.

NEW REVOLT BREAKS OUT.

Carranza Commander in Quintana Roo Turns Against His Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—A new revolt has broken out in Mexico on the extreme eastern shore of the territory of Quintana Roo, which lies east of Yucatan and Campeche and north of British Honduras. The revolt is against the Carranza authorities and is led by General Garcilazo, the Carranza military commander in that territory. Details as to the character and scope of the revolution are lacking, but it is intimated that the rebels intend to attempt to extend their movement westward into Yucatan, in which event it may have a bearing on the sisal hemp situation in which the State Department has in recent months taken most active interest.

"The Department," Secretary Bryan announced today, "is in receipt of a report stating that General Garcilazo, military commander in the territory of Quintana Roo, has turned against the Carranza Government. General Garciazo has his headquarters at Santa Cruz de Bravo. He has not yet made any advance against Yucatan but is operating on the offensive."

Santa Cruz de Bravo is the only town of any importance in Quintana Roo. It is on the shore of Ascension Isay, which indents the middle of the Atlantic coast of the territory and lies 160 miles in an airline southeast of the Yucatan port of Progreso. There is no rail connection between Yucatan and Santa Cruz de Bravo.

PICKS MAN FOR WILSON.

Villa's Agent Here Nominates Tagle for Mexican Presidency.

Francisco Urquidi, the Villista Consul General in this city, has a candidate for the Mexican Presidency, who, he thinks, possesses the qualifications that will meet with the approval of President Wilson. Urquidi's candidate is Manuel Vasquez Tagle, who was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of Francisco Madero. In the opinion of the local Villista agent Tagle is the man to unite all factions in Mexico, "no matter from what angle you look at the matter." Senor Tagle is still Minister of Justice in the Villista Government, of which Roque Gonzales Garza is supposed to be the titular head.

After Madero was assassinated, according to Señor Urquidi, General Huerta, who succeeded to the Provisional Presidency, met the members of the Madero Cabinet and offered his hand in turn to each of them. All of them, said Urquidi, shook Huerta's hand except Tagle, who drew himself up and informed Huerta that he did not care to shake hands with him.

"Huerta," said Urquidi yesterday, "looked at Tagle intently and murmured 'God bless you,' which was equivalent to saying that Tagle would need the protection of Providence, and Tagle realized exactly what Huerta meant. Huerta then demanded the resignation of Tagle as Minister of Justice.

"'I cannot recognize your authority either to demand or receive my resignation,' replied Tagle, 'and must decline to accede to your request. I am still the Minister of Justice.' And he did not resign and is still in Mexico City, where he is the recognized head of the Ministry of Justice to which he was appointed by Madero.

"Tagle is able, clean, and brave, and I believe that he is the best man in Mexico to bring peace back to the country. Manuel Bonilla is another good man and is an able second choice for the Presidency, in my opinion. The story of the conversation between Huerta and Tagle was told to me by two of the Ministers who were present and heard what passed."

Urquidi expressed the opinion that in ten days or two weeks Villa would overwhelm Obregon.

At the Carranza Consulate General it was said yesterday that what Urquidi had said was not to be taken seriously, especially when he predicted the defeat of General Obregon.

RUBIO FLINGS AT WILSON.

Carranza's Close Friend Fights Against Intervention.

Colonel P. Ortiz Rubio, Chairman of the Food Commission appointed by Venustiano Carranza to buy food for the relief of the destitute people in the parts of Mexico now controlled by the Carranza faction, said yesterday that he found it difficult to believe that President Wilson contemplated intervention in the affairs of Mexico. Colonel Rubio, who is very close to Carranza, spoke as a representative of that faction, and what he said indicated plainly that the Wilson note was not welcomed by that faction. The issues in Mexico, he said, would remain the same no matter whether the fighting in that country lasted two years or a century.

"Anything that signifies an idea of intervention on the part of President Wilson," said Colonel Rubio yesterday, "must naturally surprise everybody, because it is impossible to forget his Indianapolis speech, made at the beginning of this year."

Colonel Rubio quoted from the President's speech and said it was difficult to reconcile the President's note to the Mexican factions with his previous declarations.

"Mexico is not a strong country," he continued. "Still less so now that it has been weakened by a long period of internal war. The United States is a powerful, strong country. The case of intervention unquestionably means war. President Wilson may see himself obliged to shame the United States, if, as is logical, we accept the comparison made in his speech, that if a strong man strikes a weak man, he must feel ashamed

"President Wilson, in his Indianapolis speech, sustained the thesis that Mexico should be allowed to settle her internal affairs, in the same manner as was done with Europe. From the text of his declarations of the day before yesterday, the contrary may be inferred. All of us Mexicans are, therefore, asking ourselves with amazement the same question of the President: Is it perhaps because Mexico is weak?"

MOBS SACKED MONTEREY.

General Disorder After Villistas Left —Some Rioters Slain.

LAREDO, Texas, June 4.—Tales of hunger, riots, looting, and bloodshed following the evacuation of Monterey by Villa troops were told today by passengers who arrived here from that city. According to some of the passengers, five rioters were killed and twelve were wounded by Rafael Ferrigno, an Italian subject, when a mob attempted to raid his laitoring establishment. Ferrigno is said to have been imprisoned.

A police force organized by the Villa authorities prior to the evacuation, the arrivals assert, proved powerless to check the disorders; but after three days of lawlessness vigilance committees, made up of Mexicans and foreigners, are reported to have brought order by drastic methods. Men, women, and children participated in the riots.

According to an American passenger who reached here today, the last Villista train left Monterey on May 18. With the departure of the last of the Villa forces the starving people started out to loot bakery, grocery, and butcher shops. After satisfying their hunger and looting liquor establishments, the mobs, it is said, attacked general mercantile establishments.

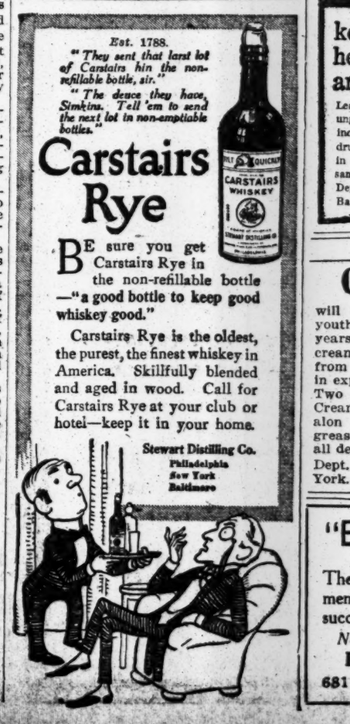
Prior to evacuation orders were given that looters should be shot down, and this was done in several instances, both by the police and the vigilance committees.

The Constitutionalist forces at Monterey are estimated at from three to five thousand and are endeavoring to pacify the city and bring about normal conditions. Several carloads of food supplies have been received from the American Red Cross.

Carranza to Buy Aeroplanes Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, June 4.—General Carranza has sent his nephew, Alberto Salinas, head of the aero corps, to the United States to purchase twenty-four aeroplanes of American manufacture.



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*

BECKER TO ATTACK COURT'S REASONING

Counsel Will Tell Judges They Misapprehended Second Trial Testimony.

POINT TO CONTRADICTIONS

Call Deductions from Evidence of Marshall, Shapiro, and Plitt Erroneous.

The chief points on which Charles Becker's lawyers will base their application for a reconsideration of the Court of Appeals' affirmation of Becker's conviction have been decided upon. Martin T. Manton, the attorney of record, and his associate, John B. Johnston, began yesterday the preparation of the brief to be submitted in support of their motion.

Mr. Manton will contend that the Court of Appeals in its decision denying Becker a new trial misapprehended the testimony of several witnesses on which the court relied chiefly. Among these witnesses are James Marshall, the negro, who corroborated the Harlem conference testimony of others; William Shapiro, the driver of the gray murder car, from which the gunmen shot Herman Rosenthal; former Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, and Charles B. Plitt, Jr., once Becker's press agent.

In regard to Marshall's testimony, Mr. Manton will contend that the Court of Appeals overlooked the improbability of Marshall's identification of Rose as one of the men who was talking to Becker. He will contend that, inasmuch as Marshall said he saw Rose only a few seconds at the conference, he would not be able to identify him two years later.

Shapiro's testimony that he heard one of the gunmen in the murder car say: "Everything is all right. Becker has fixed it," will be attacked. Mr. Manton will contend that the informers themselves did not testify that the gunmen knew that Becker was the man who wanted Rosenthal shot, and therefore they could not have made the statement attributed to them by Shapiro.

In the decision the Court of Appeals stressed former Commissioner Dougherty's testimony as showing that Becker lied to Dougherty and must have had an object. Dougherty at the second trial swore that he had not seen or heard of Jack Rose since the Friday before Dougherty asked him about the murder. At the first trial he testified merely that Becker said he had not seen Rose. That was borne out by testimony to the effect that Becker had sent John Hart to see Rose. Mr. Manton will point out the discrepancy in the testimony at the two trials as showing that on the testimony at the first trial Becker did not lie to Dougherty.

As to the testimony of Plitt that Becker warned him to keep away from Times Square on the night that Rosenthal was shot, Mr. Manton will point out that there was no testimony to show that the murder was planned beforehand for that night. Even the testimony of the informers, Mr. Manton will argue, was to the effect that the date of the murder was decided upon hastily and therefore Becker could not have warned Plitt.

The brief must be ready by the early part of next week in order to give the Court of Appeals sufficient time to consider the application before its adjournment on June 18, and time must be given to the District Attorney to file an answering brief.

Mrs. Becker spent several hours at Mr. Manton's office yesterday. She would make no statement as to the nature of the conference. Mrs. Becker will visit her husband in Sing Sing today.

Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing came to town yesterday and conferred with Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay of the Bureau of Municipal Research, upon matters affecting prison regulation, especially with regard to what might be accomplished in that regard by the Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Osborne remarked at the Belmont, just before his return, that a lot of matter had been printed lately about Becker and his doings, his state of mind, and his probable course, which had absolutely no foundation.

"Becker has made no confession, and what has been written has been largely psychology, with prison walls rendering any such study absolutely impossible," said the Warden. "In other words, it has been mostly imaginative. In my opinion, this is to be regretted."

NEGRO PRESIDENT OUSTED.

Dixie Industrial Co., Backed by Noted Men, Elects New Head.

Stockholders in the Dixie Industrial Company, which operates an educational and industrial community at Kowaliga, Ala., yesterday accepted the resignation of William E. Benson, the negro promoter and President of the enterprise.

The meeting was held at 176 Broadway in the office of Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Mr. Kelsey is the largest stockholder in the company and the leader of the opposition to Benson. C. Amos Brooks, a lawyer of 135 Broadway, was elected to succeed Benson.

At a meeting a week ago Benson placed his resignation in the hands of John Brooks Leavitt, a lawyer of 30 Broad Street, who asked that the meeting be adjourned until yesterday to give him time to consider whether he would tender the resignation. Before yesterday's meeting he decided to retire. Later he wrote a letter withdrawing the resignation, but stockholders controlling 7,015 shares voted to accept it. Friends of Benson who held 950 shares of stock refused to vote.

Algeron T. Sweeney of Newark, a supporter of Benson, said after the meeting that Benson would carry the matter into the courts of Alabama. Benson's successor is a white man. The company has many prominent shareholders, including John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, O. G. Villard, and Seth Low.

NAMES FOR HALL OF FAME.

Electors Choose Seventeen Candidates, Including Two Women.

The result of the first ballot on new candidates for admission to the Hall of Fame was announced yesterday by Dr. Henry Mitchell MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University and Chairman of the Hall of Fame Committee. Of 212 nominations made by the public, seventeen names have been designated by the One Hundred Electors as "More Justly Famous." The Electors, who are divided into seven divisions, were invited to select seventy candidates. About one-fifth of the Electors declined to designate any of the candidates as "More Justly Famous," several giving as their reason that they found none of the candidates fit to rank with those already in the Hall.

The 212 nominees included 179 men and thirty-three women. The preliminary selection includes fifteen men and two women. Here are the results of the vote for the "More Justly Famous:"

Authors—Francis Parkman.
Educators—Mark Hopkins.
Women Teachers—Alice Freeman Palmer.
Preachers and Theologians—Horace Bushnell.
Philanthropists and Reformers—None (Roger Williams, the only nominee, failing of election.)
Women Home and Social Workers—None.
Scientists—Louis Agassiz, Joseph Henry and Benjamin Thompson.
Engineers and Architects—None.
Physicians and Surgeons—None.
Inventors—None.
Soldiers and Sailors—George Rogers Clark, Nathaniel Greene and Thomas J. Jackson.
Missionaries and Explorers—None.
Jurists—Rufus Choate and Thomas McIntyre Cooley.
Rulers and Statesmen—Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, John Jay and Alexander Hamilton.
Business Men—None.
Men Devoted to Fine Arts—None.
Women Devoted to Fine Arts—Charlotte Saunders Cushman.

Although each of the seventeen candidates is indorsed by a particular division, their election is not assured. The Electors will meet in September for a final vote. It requires only a majority vote of the Electors to elect one of the indorsed candidates, but other candidates not indorsed may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the Electors.

According to Dr. MacCracken the preliminary selection is announced at this time in order to open the way for general criticism and the sending in of protests and suggestions.

N. Y. U. COMMENCEMENT.

Old Graduates Arriving for Today's Opening Exercises.

With the campus given up to the "Old Grads," New York University will begin its eighty-third annual commencement today. From last year's seniors to the class of 1843, whose sole survivor is Lewis B. Reed, each class is expected to be represented.

An interesting event today will be the unveiling of a bronze bulletin board by the class of 1904. Members of '04 destroyed a bulettin board in a class fight in their junior year, and last year the class determined to make good the damage. The board is of bronze, with glass doors, and is electrically lighted. After he had seen it, Dr. Charles E. Snow, Dean of the School of Applied Science, said that if other classes only had the same desire to atone for damages, he was sorry they had not destroyed the gymnasium and the engineering building.

After the alumni day luncheon today the old graduates will hear the roll call and award cups to members. One will go to the man who traveled furthest to the meeting, and another to the class which makes the best showing. After this the classes will parade in costume and attend a handicap track meet, in which older men will receive liberal allowances.

HONOR FOR SAMPSON SCOTT

Admiral Sampson's Grandson Is Voted "Best Citizen in School."

Sampson Scott, grandson of Admiral Willaim Thomas Sampson, U. S. N., who was graduated from Annapolis at the head of his class, has preserved the family traditions by finishing the high school course at the Horace Mann School at the age of 15 and receiving the medal for "the best citizen of the school." The boy is the son of Captain Henry H. Scott, U. S. A., retired, of 11 West Eighty-first Street. He was the hero of the school commencement, being one of the youngest members of the graduating class and being proclaimed "the best citizen" by the unanimous vote of all four classes.

Dean James E. Russell of Teachers College delivered an address on "Citizenship" and complimented young Scott highly for his fine record both as a student and "citizen." The medal, which is considered one of the highest honors at Horace Mann, was presented by Theodore Kenyon, President of the school alumni.

POLICE SEEK CHECKWORKER

Paterson Furniture Dealers Swindled Out of $600.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4.—A man who said he was Robert Robinson of Cleveland, Ohio, leased an expensive house from S. G. Abramson, a real estate dealer, at Englewood, two weeks ago, and told him he expected his family to join him within a few days. Last Saturday he came here and purchased of Lockwood Brothers $600 worth of furniture which he ordered delivered at the Englewood house. The furniture was delivered on Monday, but when the leaseholder offered to pay for it with a check the driver refused until persons told the driver they understood Robinson was wealthy. Finally the driver was induced to accept a check on the Cleveland Trust Company.

Two days later Robinson went to the real estate dealer, informed him he had changed his plans, and was going to New York to live. He shipped the new furniture to this city and nothing was seen of him afterward. Subsequently the check he gave for the furniture was returned marked "no account." Detective Captain Tracey of Paterson was informed that complaints of the same kind of swindle had been received from other towns near here.

Seamen's Institute Fund Grows.

At the semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seamen's Church Institute at 25 South Street yesterday Edmund L. Baylies announced that $690 had been contributed to the fund for paying off the debt on the building since Tuesday, and that the total now amounted to $127,000. The debt amounts to $150,000. Among yesterday's contributors were the Wall Rope Works, Incorporated, $250; Mrs. Edwin Beers, $100, and Chauncey M. Depew, $100.

ROCKEFELLER BOARD TO ENTER NEW FIELD

Will Assist Research Workers in the Study of American Education.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE AIDED

New Appropriations of $602,000 Made at Last Meeting in the Four Fields Already Covered.

The General Education Board at its last meeting, on May 27, decided to branch out into a field which hitherto it has not entered. In the words of the official announcement, made last night, "it was resolved to undertake to enter the field of educational investigation, research, and experiment by assisting research workers connected with institutions of learning as well as by supporting independent investigators and experiments."

Members of the board said last night that no definite action had been taken as yet or was likely to be taken in the immediate future to carry this intention into effect and that possibly even the next meeting of the body, which will be held next month, might not be prepared to take definite steps in providing for assistance to educational students. But it is considered extremely significant that a foundation which so far has devoted most of its energies to assisting colleges and schools already in existence, or to establish new schools in regions heretofore backward in an educational way, is now preparing to assist men who are studying the entire question of American education from the bottom with the view to looking for possible ways to improve it.

Previous Gifts in Four Fields.

So far the work of the board has had four principal manifestations:

1. Gifts to colleges, universities, and medical schools which are open to any students. The report published last January showed that between the board's foundation in 1907 and the latter part of 1914, these gifts had amounted to $10,582,591 to colleges and universities, and $2,670,874 to medical schools.

2. Promotion of higher education among negroes. There had been given for this end when the last report was issued, $899,781.

3. Encouragement of practical farming in the Southern States, and in Maine and New Hampshire. For this purpose the last report showed $925,750 contributed to the South for farm demonstration work, including boys' clubs and girls' clubs, and $50,786 to Maine and New Hampshire. There was also spent for rural organization service $37,166, $18,108 for educational conferences, and $104,443 for rural school agents.

4. The development of a system of public high schools in the South. For this purpose $97,126 was given to the Southern Education Board, as well as a large part of the $242,861 given to professors of secondary education.

The board also gave $159,891 to miscellaneous schools.

How much money will be devoted to the encouragement of educational research, how it will be apportioned, or what if any stipulations will go with its use is a question, it is said, which the board has not yet taken up. This it resolve to aid in the scientific study of is subject to which the Rockefeller Board has already given millions derives additional interest from the activities of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which has had more than $10,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller through the General Education Board and also from the recent foundation of a similar organization for the promotion of engineering research, with an initial endowment by Ambrose Swasey, the telephone builder of Cleveland.

Model County School Scheme.

The last meeting of the General Education Board also took several steps to promote the work which it is carrying on in other lines. Its work in the encouragement of practical farming has now been taken over to a large degree by the Federal Government, and its activities in connection with rural schools in the South is being aided to an increasing degree by the States affected. But the second largest item in the total of $602,000 appropriated at the last meeting was $146,000 for rural schools, white and colored, in the South.

The board also decided to establish, with the co-operation of the State Superintendent of Schools of Mississippi, a model county school organization in that State which could serve as a model for all the States of the Union. One of the features of this model system will be the development of the county agricultural high school so as to be an effective community centre for adults as well as boys and girls of the county. There was appropriated $21,000 for farm demostrations and boys' and girls' clubs in Maine, and $10,000 for a similar purpose in New Hampshire.

The board also considered the plan which had already been brought before it with regard to the establishment of an institute to provide training for the public health service, but took no final action in the matter.

Makes New Gifts to Colleges.

In the largest and most spectacular field of the board's operations, the gifts to colleges, $200,000 was appropriated for Vassar, $125,000 for Denison University in Ohio, and $100,000 for Pomona College in California. Pomona had already received $200,000 from the board on condition of raising $800,000, which was met. All these latter gifts carry with them corresponding obligations to raise money, usually about four times the sum of the gift made by the board.

A special Summer session of the board lasting several days will be called early in July for further consideration of the various projects.

338 GET DIPLOMAS FROM COOPER UNION

Nicholas Murray Butler Tells Graduates "Sticking to the Job" Means Success.

PRIZES ARE AWARDED TO 100

R. Fulton Cutting Says Institution Needs $1,000,000 to Carry On Its Work.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University presented diplomas to the graduating classes at the fifty-sixth annual commencement of the Cooper Union schools last night. As a word of encouragement to the 338 young men and women graduates, the 100 prize winners in the first, second, and third years' class work, and the 2,000 or more students in Cooper Union, who, with their friends and relatives, filled the big assembly hall, Dr. Butler said:

"To get the highest rate of interest in your endowment, which you receive here tonight in the form of diploma and award, concentrate your attention on what you have prepared yourself to do. The difference between the able man and the man who lacks ability may be found very often, I think, in this difference of attention and application. Concentrate your power, mind, and interest on the job.

"So many young people fail because they do not stick to the job long enough to overcome obstacles and attain the mastery of their work and their object. Stick to it, keep at it; apply, follow through, and stick to the undertaking for which you have prepared yourself. Enjoy your work, take satisfaction in a job well done, and when completed you may say, I did the best I could. You cannot be successful in this world with a gloomy face."

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Board of Trustees, announced that more than 5,000 young men and women were applicants for an education in Cooper Union, with no immediate prospect of obtaining their opportunity for self-improvement because of the lack of accommodations and funds. With 2,500 students on the rolls of the various schools the limit of capacity had been reached, he said.

"We need $1,000,000 to build additional school rooms and install equipment to make room for 2,700 more pupils," he said. "The trustees and all the friends of Cooper Union look to the alumni and to the students to help in raising this fund. We hope the time will come when 7,000 students may be on the rolls of Cooper Union."

Mr. Cutting, in mentioning the death of John E. Parsons, a trustee, said he was the last of the original members of the Board of Trustees who initiated the great work started by the endowment of Peter Cooper.

William York, a graduate of the night course in general science, presented the valedictory address. Among the larger classes of graduates were: Civil engineers, 18; day school of technical science, 33; night course in general science, 84; night course in chemistry, 33; night course in electrical engineering, 16; nght school of art, 54; mechanical drawng, 44; woman's art school, 17, and the school of stenography and typewriting for women, 18.

Seven women in the Art School received silver medals and six got bronze medals. Mrs. J. Woodward Haven's prizes for the best designs for over-door panels were awarded to Genevieve Lee Hay, $50; Frieda Allerhand, $30; Dorothy L. Dade, $20. First prize in design in the third-year class went to Miss Olive E. Depue.

Other prizes were awarded to: Illustration class, Esther Hope Miller; portrait class, Clara J. Freeman; still-life oil painting, Josephine Dockray; modeling, Genevieve Lee Hay; fashion designing, Elizabeth Bankson; stenography and typewriting, (Mrs. Herman Ridder prize,) to Reba Gellich; day school of technical science, gold medal to Samuel Stein; night school of general science, $25, divided between Morris Klaus and Abraham Schenker; chemistry, Louis H. J. Fuelling.

GIRL'S CRIME STORY UPHELD

More Witnesses Support Charge That Stransky Burned Wife.

When the trial of Benjamin Stransky, the tailor, charged with killing his wife on Dec. 15 last by tying her to a bed and setting it on fire, was resumed yesterday in the Bronx Supreme Court, Mrs. Rebecca Golden corroborated the story told by Sophie, the eight-year-old daughter of the prisoner. Mrs. Golden lived on the floor below that occupied by the Stranskys. She testified that Mrs. Stransky told her that Stransky had set fire to her bed.

"See what my murderer did to me," she said Mrs. Stransky said when she ran into the Stransky flat upon hearing the cry of fire.

"Who did that?" Mrs. Golden asked.

"My husband. He put me on the bed and made a fire," she said Mrs. Stransky replied. A two-hour cross-examination failed to shake her story

She was followed by Police Sergeant John W. English, who said he found blood stains on the prisoner's shirt, and that Stransky had explained that the stains were received when trying to free his wife.

The trial will continue on Monday.

Robert Drouet Left $15,900.

Robert Drouet, the playwright and actor, left a net estate of $15,900 when he died on Aug. 17, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. The widow, Mrs. Mildred Drouet, received $7,950; his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth K. G. Drouet, $3,975, and his brother, James G., the same amount. The assets were bank deposits, $4,383; jewelry appraised at $548, and stocks valued at $14,780.

WANTS CITY TO SHARE.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed to Govern Highway Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—To obtain for New York City its just share of the State highway fund, Senator Robert F. Wagner introduced a proposal in the Constitutional convention today providing for an amendment of the Constitution, under which counties to which no apportionment of State Highway funds is made, shall receive in cash from that fund the equivalent of the average expenditure of money in counties for which such an apportionment is made.

Although $100,000,000, of which taxpayers in New York City contributed about $75,000,000, has been set aside for good road purposes, it has never occurred to the Legislature that New York City was entitled to any return. Under the present highway law and the Constitutional provisions which govern it the fund must be apportioned on a pro rata basis among the counties of the State.

In round numbers $18,000,000 was spent for highway purposes in 1914," said Senator Wagner. "Of that amount we in New York City paid about $13,000,000. Fifty-five counties in the State derived a direct benefit from that expenditure. New York City, though contributing approximately 75 per cent. never got a cent. We in New York support at our own expense, without any aid from the State, about 23,000 miles of streets. It is time that we insist upon our right to share in the benefits from the large sum set aside for highway purposes."

Senator Wagner said that on a pro rata basis the five counties in New York City should have received $1,650,000 in the aggregate from the money spent last year. Under the second highway appropriation of $70,000,000, which has not as yet been spent, of which amount the taxpayers of New York City will be called upon to provide approximately $36,000,000, New York City should receive $4,500,000.

Willis E. Heaton, a Republican delegate from Rensselaer County, presented a proposal today which would permit the State to bond its fund for highway maintenance in a manner similar to that pursued in connection with the construction fund. At present money for road maintenance is set aside from the general fund.

Ray B. Smith, Republican, of Onondaga, offered a proposal which would abolish the office of State Superintendent of Public Works and transfer the duties of the office to the State Engineer. Another Smith proposal would repeal the Constitutional provision making the Superintendent of Prisons a Constitutional officer. Mr. Smith also offered a proposal which would deprive the Governor of his present power to remove Sheriff's, District Attorneys, and Registers in counties and lodge it with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the judicial district where the county is situated.

Andrew P. McKean, Republican delegate from Rensselaer, offered a proposal which would give final and exclusive jurisdiction to the Surrogate's Courts in all matters coming before them, including the right to conduct jury trials, placing these courts on par with the Supreme Court.

Russell Wiggins, Republican, of Orange, presented a proposed amendment which would extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to a review of questions both of fact and law. At present that tribunal is concerned exclusively with questions of law, except in capital cases. Chief Judge Bartlett, when he appeared before the judiciary committee of the Constitutional convention, urged that the jurisdiction of the court be restricted rather than broadened.

The convention held only a brief session today. Many members were absent. It will resume work at noon on Tuesday.

PARDON COUNTESS'S CRIME.

Marie Tarnovsky, Implicated in Noted Murder, Is Freed.

MILAN, June 3, (via Paris,) June 4.—Countess Marie Tarnovsky, sentenced in May, 1910, to eight years' imprisonment for complicity in the murder of Count Kamarowsky at Venice in November, 1907, has been pardoned and released.

The trial of the Countess with Dr. Naumoff and an attorney of the name of Prilukoff, accused of complicity with her in the crime, was one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of Italy. All three were found guilty. The trial lasted nearly one hundred days. The Countess, whose beauty and manner won the sympathy of Venetians, was accused of causing the jealous youth Naumoff to journey from Vienna to Venice and kill the Count. The Moscow lawyer, Prilukoff, was indicted for following Naumoff to Venice with the intention of killing him after the Count's murder. Both accused the Countess of being responsible for the plot, and each asserted she had promised to marry him after the Count was out of the way.

Count Kamarowsky insured his life for $10,000 in favor of the Countess in 1907 and went with her to Vienna after he had promised to marry her.

REWARDS RESCUE CREW.

Holland Gives Medals to Philadelphia's Captain and Sailors.

THE HAGUE, June 4.—(via London.)—By royal decree a gold medal has been conferred on Captain Mills of the American liner Philadelphia, and a silver medal on each member of his crew, for their gallant work in rescuing the crew of the Dutch tank steamship Chester in the North Atlantic on Feb. 4. The Chester was sinking when she was sighted by the Philadelphia. The sea was running high and the work of rescue was perilous, but all of the thirty-three men on the Chester were taken off.

Haitian Federals Capture Forts.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 4.—Hostilities between the revolutionists and the federal forces are still going on. The most recent developments are the capture of Fort Vertieres and Fort Pierre Michel by the Federals. The attack on Fort Balair is still going on. The revolutionists are under the leadership of Dr. R. Bobo. Their purpose is to oust President Guillaume.

DURAZZO WEDDING NOT TO BE VOIDED

Duchess Discontinues the Action She Began to Annul Her Marriage to Italian Duke.

HE MIGHT SEEK PROPERTY

Lawyers, Refusing to Give Reasons, Say There Has Been No Reconciliation and No Settlement.

Notice was filed at White Plains yesterday of the discontinuance of the action brought by the Duchess of Durazzo, who was Miss Elizabeth Frances Hanan, sister of John H. Hanan, the shoe manufacturer, to annul her marriage to Duke Arturo di Majo Durazzo of Italy.

When the suit was brought the Duchess, who is 51 years old, said she had been the victim of a "terrible imposition." She alleged that her husband, who is 39 years old, had led her to believe he had an honorable record, but that a short time after their marriage, which took place on Feb. 17, 1914, she learned through his arrest at Monte Carlo that he was a fugitive from justice wanted in France for stealing $800 and some jewelry while employed as the cashier of a hotel.

The trial of the suit was set to begin at White Plains on Monday. Both the Duchess and her brother are at present at Narragansett, but A. N. Tuozzo of 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, the lawyer for the Duchess, said yesterday that there had been no reconciliation and that no settlement of any kind had been made on the Duke.

"The suit was discontinued for legal reasons," he said.

He was asked whether the suit was discontinued for the reason that there had been any difficulty in getting proof of the charges against the Duke.

"There was no difficulty at all in that respect," he said. "I won't go any further than to say that the suit was discontinued for legal reasons."

Eliot Norton, of 2 Rector Street, refused to discuss the suit for publication yesterday beyond saying that, so far as he knew, there had been no reconciliation and no settlement. It was learned that the Duke had on Tuesday given his signature consenting to the discontinuance of the suit, and this, it was said, was done simply at the request of the Duchess, and not for any consideration of any kind.

One question that this disposition of the suit raised was whether the Duke had any claim to the property of his wife, which is said to be valued at $600,000. It was said yesterday that the Italian law gave the husband one-half or one-third of his wife's property, and that the Duchess by her marriage became an Italian, so that the Italian law applied to the question of property rights in this case. The Duke had been advised, at any rate, that he is entitled to have all that the Italian law would confer upon him. It could not be learned yesterday whether the Duke contemplated bringing a suit to enforce his claim.

"There is a complex legal problem involved in this case," one of the Duke's advisers said yesterday. "The other side recognized the fact that, as matters stand, the Duke has rights in the wife's property when a suit for annulment was brought instead of a suit for divorce. Even if the Duchess should obtain a divorce, I think the fact that the Duchess is an Italian and that the Italian law gives her husband one-third of her property would influence the outcome of the case considerably. However, I believe that no suit for divorce will be brought, for the same reason that the suit for annulment was not pressed."

When Mr. Tuozzo was asked about this theory of the law, he said:

"The Duke has absolutely no shadow of a claim of any kind on the property of Miss Hanan, and no one knows that fact better than he. Before the marriage he signed a waiver of all his rights under the Italian law. It has been ruled already in this case that the laws of Italy do not apply."

At the time the suit for annulment was filed the Duke lived at 13 East Forty-third Street. In front of the four-story brownstone house at that address yesterday was a gilded sign announcing that the "tango, fox trot, hesitation and cake walk" were taught inside. A dancing master who appeared at the door in evening dress called downstairs, when inquiries were made of the Duke, and the janitor came running up in his shirt sleeves. When he was asked about the Duke, he said he had never heard of him. When he was told that the Duke had lived there last October, he said:

"That's long before my time."

Mr. Norton later said that he remembered that, after signing the papers on Tuesday, the Duke had told him he was going to Schenectady for the week-end.

The day after the suit for annulment was filed Mr. Hanan said that, when the Duke's supply of money was cut off following the revelations about his past in Monte Carlo, the Duke demanded a lump sum of $50,000 as the price of disconnecting himself completely from the Hanan family. When this was refused, Mr. Hanan said, the Duke wrote letters threatening to cause a scandal, if court proceedings were taken against him. Mr. Hanan said that his investigation of the Duke's family before the marriage had proved that his title was genuine.

Here to Buy for South America.

Edward L. Blimline, an American who says he has spent the last two and a half years studying business conditions in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, said yesterday at the McAlpin that he had come to New York to place orders for woolen and silk goods for South American firms. Mr. Blimline added that the European war had forced the cancellation of more than $1,000,000 worth of orders which had been given in Europe by merchants of South America, and that these merchants would place their orders here.

JUDGE SCORES SWINDLER.

Sought Mercy In Plea That Girl Companion Was His Wife.

George M. Rogers, who is known to the police as "Silverware Rogers," pleaded guilty yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Pollock to an indictment charging him with using the mails to defraud by the sale of silverware. By him in court sat a nice-looking girl, and he made a plea for his release on parole so that he might not be compelled to leave his wife destitute.

"Are you actually married to this girl?" asked Judge Pollock.

Rogers said that there had been no legal ceremony, but that he had entered into a contract with the young woman in Jersey City in 1912 that they should live together as man and wife.

The Judge then sentenced him to serve five years' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary and pay a fine of $1,000. In doing so he said:

"Rogers, you have a mind which tends to corrupt. When you induced this young woman to enter into this contract with you, you ruined her life, and expected sooner or later to cast her off on the world. I don't know what she can do, except to leave the city and go to some distant place to begin life over again. Your treatment of her to my mind is your greatest offense."

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Broadway and 33d Street

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These offerings of Men's Summer Outfittings are entitled to be carefully noticed. For each section of the GIMBEL Store for Men is watched over by a specialist who studies men's wants and is ready to meet them with the right equipment for work or play, outdoors or in, at prices carefully adjusted to service and style.

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Besides being of $25, $27.50, and better grades, they are the embodiment of ideal comfort.

Unfinished worsted, blue serge, cashmere, and flannel, in several good models for men of all sizes.

White Flannel Trousers, $3.50

Plain or striped effects; ideal for tennis, golf or general outing wear. All sizes.

"Palm Beach" Cloth Suits, $5 to $10

The genuine material in newest patterns and shades.

Men's Motoring Dusters, $2.50 to $6.50

Several good qualities of linen. Fourth Floor

Men's Straw Hats at $2

Leghorns, Milans, Split Straws, Porto Ricans, Javas, Palm Beach, Mackinaws, Sennits, of $3 and better grades. Fourth Floor

Men's Shirts at $1.25 Each

Regularly $1.50 and $2.00

Fine woven pongee and madras, in handsome patterns and colorings, including many of the season's most desirable styles. All sizes—14 to 17. Main Floor

Men's Underwear, 38c

"Gotham" Athletic Shirts and Knee Drawers of cool, striped madras.

Also Union Suits of same material at 75c.

Men's 50c Silk Socks, 28c Pair

Black and all the fashionable colors; fine quality.

Men's 65c Silk Socks, 35c pair. Main Floor

Men's $5 Oxfords, $3.95

Tan Russia Calf, gun-metal, patent leather.

Men's Tennis Shoes, $3.50 to $7 pair.

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Men's Suits, $15.00 — Regular Values up to $22.50
Men's Suits, $17.50 — Regular Values up to $25.00
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Youths' Suits, $10.00 — Regular Values up to $15.00
White Flannel Trousers — Regular Value $5.00, at $3.75
Men's Flannel Suits — in stripes and plain colors, at $11.75

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A special group of about 100 suits—in serges, gabardines and novelty suitings.

$45 to $75 Silk and Cloth Dresses at $25 and $35
For afternoon, street and dance wear.

Service and Outing Coats at $25 and $35
A group of remaining garments from many lines.

Fashionable Silk Sweater Coats—$12, $18, $25
Formerly $28 to $38—Of Guernsey silk and Shantung.

Sale of Smart Blouses—$5, $7, $10
Outing and utility styles—*formerly $10 to $25.*

Outing Skirts—$8, $10, $12
Of cotton, gabardine, Palm Beach cloth, golf-corda, and linen.

Hats—for Country, Town and Sport Wear—$8, $10, $12
Tailleur effects—White and light hats—Straw and fabric outing styles.

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There's a captivating choice of new patterns in the broad variety of men's sack suits we have reduced to $25.

Sturdy worsteds, cheviots and tweeds—light, medium and dark color tones.

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We have it, of course, in the New model, with its superbly finished mahogany case. The Cabinet is arranged to hold albums for either 10 or 12-inch records.

The GIMBEL terms for buying this fine machine are particularly advantageous—

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

and your Victrola XI. will be shipped promptly on receipt of the first payment.

A Victrola XI. will round out the list of your Summer pleasures, whether you live in town or country. Come and see about it to-day.

Other Victrolas, from $15 to $250—all on easy terms.

All the Victor June Records, and a full list of the earlier favorite selections.

In short, the GIMBEL Victor Service is a highly specialized service—by experts—in commodious surroundings.

Eighth Floor

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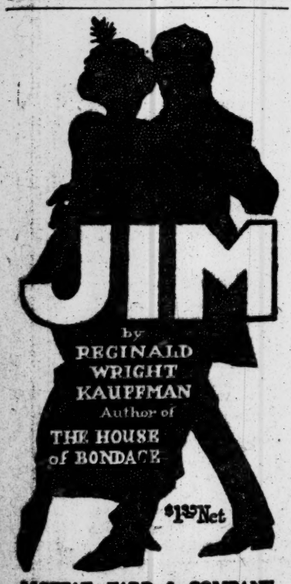

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Reprinted Before Publication

NEW ERA IN WARFARE SEEN BY DANIELS

Navy Secretary, In Address to Annapolis Graduates, Predicts New Wonders.

ONE A DIVING BATTLESHIP

Which Edison Recently Said Was a Possibility — Expects Much from the Aeroplane.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—A prediction that war aircraft of the not distant future will be as fearful engines of destruction as the dreaded undersea craft was made by Secretary Daniels in addressing the graduating class of the Naval Academy today.

"In the European war," he said, "there have been no surprises, no startling victories, no crushing defeats that could be called decisive. Slaughter there has been unprecedented, but the character of battles that stampeded an enemy by taking him unawares has passed away. The effectiveness of the flanking movement has been seriously impaired. Why? The soaring scouts carry messages from trench to trench, and the sudden alarms that resulted in the routing of mighty armies became ancient history when the modern engine and gasoline enabled man to conquer the regions of the air.

"What we have seen in these swift-winged eagle eyes of the army or navy is but the dawn of the coming day, when we shall make the heavens carry our war craft as easily as we navigate the sea with our dreadnoughts."

Work of the Submarine.

Secretary Daniels spoke of the marvelous development of the submarine, and added:

"Almost daily you are startled to read of the torpedoing of a mighty vessel by these small under-sea stilettos," the Secretary told the graduates. "The submarine's precision of aim, its deadliness of execution, its ability to do its deadly work and disappear in a moment challenge the world's wonder.

"It seems only a few days ago that we were wondering if the submarine would become a really important part of the fleet. Today many are seriously debating whether our giant craft will continue to be the backbone of the squadrons that constitute a country's protection.

"The last Congress expressed its faith in the submarine by voting the money to build twenty-six new submarines, three of them to be seagoing of a size and power never before contemplated. What of the future of this newest naval arm? He would be a rash man who would in prophecy limit its possibilities.

"Edison said the other day that while he would not lend his genius to making warfare worse, save in case his country was seriously threatened, some way would be found to protect ships from the effect of the torpedo, and he added:

A Diving Battleship.

"'A ship might be so fitted that it would not sink after being hit. I should not be surprised if a big change comes about in ship construction, but you may be sure some way will be found to offset the torpedo. The submarine has been the one great offensive weapon of this war. May it not be that a graduate of the class of 1915 will be the naval constructor who will invent and build a submersible battleship which shall fire when at the surface of the water, then dive, reload, and emerge to fire again?

"You today become officers in a service that is safely anchored in the confidence of the American people. The recent review in New York demonstrated both the power of the fleet and the admiration the people have for it and its men."

Secretary Daniels drew a lesson from the European war in pointing out that the graduates, in order to attain a high place of honor, must possess, in addition to other indispensables, self-mastery.

"When the war is over," he said, "the man most honored will be the man who captured the citadel of the enemy. When his biography is written you will find that the naval and military leader who emerges with most glory will be the man who began his career by capturing and controlling the citadel of his own body and protecting it from the ravages of appetite and passion. The men who take cities, who win sea battles, are the better fitted to do it if they are men who have won the mastery over impulse and appetite."

A bigger and always well-prepared navy, to insure this country's holding its proper place among the nations of the world, was urged by Senator Penrose, who addressed the graduates on behalf of the Board of Visitors, of which he is a member.

ACCUSED MIDDIES COMPLAIN

Tell Daniels They Did Not Get Fair Trial—One a New Yorker.

ANNAPOLIS, June 4.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels was engaged until a late hour tonight in conducting an investigation of the charges against seven midshipmen that they were involved in the use of advance copies of the questions in the final examination in Spanish. The accused midshipmen, who now are under arrest and had been recommended for dismissal, together with other mishipmen, were summoned and closely examined.

The defense offered was that they did not know they were using stolen examination papers. They also asserted that they were not given a fair trial and that there were irregularities in the manner in which their cases were reported to the Secretary of Navy.

The accused midshipmen are Ralph McK. Nelson, New York, who would have received his diploma today and who stood No. 3 in his class; Chanlin E. Evans, Virginia; Stuart A. Hamilton, Connecticut, and Leonard P. Wessels of North Carolina, members of the second class, and Donald E. Duncan, Michigan; Thomas W. Harrison, Virginia, and James E. Moss, Annapolis, third class.

It was stated the Secretary probably would make known his decision tomorrow.

FEARS FRANK MEETING RIOT.

Mayor of Atlanta Urges Governor to Have Military on Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 4.—Fearing that a mass meeting which is to be held on the State Capitol grounds tomorrow night for the purpose of protesting against commutation of the death sentence of Leo M. Frank, may result in a riot, Mayor James G. Woodward this afternoon wrote Governor John M. Slaton urging that the latter have the military on hand at the meeting. In his note to Governor Slaton, Mayor Woodward said:

"As the city has no control over the Capitol grounds, and in the interest of peace and good order, I would suggest that you have sufficient military on hand to assist our Police Department, in case trouble should arise from such meeting. It is not to be generally supposed that it would be an unlawful gathering, but it taking place on a Saturday night there might be people in the gathering under the influence of intoxicants, or excitement, inaugurating a movement which might create a riot in the city, as you are well aware that the jail is only about one block from the State Capitol. I call your attention to this in order that you may give it proper consideration."

The proposed meeting has been advertised in the newspapers and by handbills. The advertisements state that the meeting will be "for the purpose of defending and preserving the right of trial by jury, and the defense and support of the integrity of the Constitution and Government of Georgia, by Georgians in Georgia."

It is the outgrowth of the movement for a mass meeting in every county in Georgia to protest against commutation for Frank.

ROCHESTER AID FOR FRANK.

Mass Meeting Appeals to Georgia Governor to Commute Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—A mass meeting was held here tonight in Convention Hall to protest against the execution of Leo Frank, which is set for June 22. Mayor Edgerton presided and resolutions asking that Frank's sentence be commuted to life imprisonment were unanimously adopted.

The resolutions were presented by James G. Cutler, former Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. They recite that antagonistic public feeling may have had a part in determining the verdict against Frank, and plead for commutation of sentence so that the truth may be known before reparation becomes impossible.

George M. Forbes, Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at the University of Rochester, was the principal speaker at the meeting. He said that the fact that commutation was being asked for, in a measure, implied guilt, and that to a layman it was apparent that the essential point as to Frank's guilt had not been touched by the Supreme Court. Copies of the resolution were sent to the Prison Commission and the Governor of Georgia with a request for their favorable consideration.

DYNAMITE EXPERT HONORED

Lieutenant H. C. Woodward Promoted to a Captaincy.

First Lieutenant Harold C. Woodward, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, the dynamite expert of the National Guard, and the man who gave the secret of the most powerful explosive in the world to the United States Government, has been promoted to Captain and assigned to duty as Adjutant of the First Battalion. He relieves Captain Joseph J. Daly, who has been assigned to duty as adjutant to the headquarters staff, vice Captain Patrick J. Walsh, who has been given command of Company B to fill a vacancy.

PLEADS FOR GALICIAN JEWS.

Rabbi Blumenthal Here to Ask Aid for Poor in Jerusalem.

The Rev. Dr. A. S. Blumenthal, a noted rabbi of Palestine, has arrived in New York as the representative of the Galician Jews in Jerusalem, more than 8,000 of whom are said to be on the verge of destitution, owing to the war.

Dr. Blumenthal bears letters of introduction to Nathan Straus and will tour the country in the aid of his suffering countrymen. Moneys collected will be transmitted to Palestine through the Austrian Embassy. The written appeal for sympathy which Dr. Blumenthal brings is indorsed by the Austro-Hungarian Consul in Jerusalem and also by the Austro-Hungarian Consul General in New York.

The appeal states that aid from Galicia has been cut off, that the community, for the most part aged men and women and children, is in great distress, and that "under such circumstances nothing now remains for us to do but to address ourselves to you, 'our brethren in America.'"

J. B. BURNET A SUICIDE.

Lawyer Said Business Was Bad and Shot Himself Through Head.

Made despondent by business worries, Jacob B. Burnet, 37 years old, a lawyer, with offices at 55 Liberty Street, early yesterday morning shot himself in the head in the apartment he and his brother occupied at the Andrada, 189 East Thirtieth Street. He died twelve hours later in Bellevue Hospital. Policeman Kalver identified the body as that of a man he had helped to the apartment house and given into the care of one of the hallmen at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. The shooting occurred twenty minutes later.

The brother, Harry Burnet, said he was awakened by the report of the pistol. Dr. Harrison I. Cook, who was called, found the dying man unconscious. He was fully dressed, and the bullet had passed through his head and lay on the pillow. The revolver was held tightly in the man's hand.

No letters were found. His brother said Jacob had been worrying over business, and that when he reached home shortly before the shooting he had remarked that business was bad.

WALLSTEIN PRAISES BOARD OF ELECTIONS

Says His Inquiry Seeks to Improve the Law as Well as Its Practice.

RECORDS ARE ALL RIGHT

Commissioner Livingston Tells Him How Election Officers and Polling Places Are Chosen.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader of Brooklyn, and member of the Board of Elections, was a witness yesterday at the inquiry Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein is making into the work of the board.

"So that there may be no misapprehension as to the general impression which I have received as a result of a close study of the records of the office of the Board of Elections," said Mr. Wallstein, "I desire to state that I am impressed with the enormous amount of detail work which the office is required to perform at certain seasons of the year. So far as I have been able to ascertain, that work, generally speaking, has been performed commendably.

"So far as my examination has gone it would appear that the policies of the Commissioners have been well executed. In some respects, however, it would seem to me that improvement in policy can be effected. My purpose in examining the Commissioners is to obtain facts and opinions from them that may lead to such improvement, not only in the present administration of the election law, but in the law itself. I trust that the Commissioners will co-operate to the end that the most possible good may result."

Mr. Livingston said he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee from the Twenty-second Assembly District. He defended the power of appointment and removal of Election Inspectors and Poll Clerks.

Wallstein Hears of Party Rules.

"Do you mean," asked Commissioner Wallstein, "that it is as mandatory upon the Executive Committee Chairman to follow the wishes of an executive member of a district as it is upon the Board of Elections to comply with the requisition of an Executive Committee Chairman?"

"Yes," replied the witness, "and not only under the law, but under the rules of our party."

Removals at any time were few, he said, not over twelve or fifteen having occurred in a year.

As to the selection of polling places, the witness said that while the places were chosen by the District Captain, they were submitted to the police for examination before being finally selected.

The practice of the Board of Elections, he said, was to call before it the men themselves when the lists of election officers to be appointed were received. They were examined by the board if they had not previously served, but what constituted service, the witness said, had never been defined by the board. He said the board had been accustomed to regard a single day's service at the polls in a previous election as sufficient for reappointment without examination.

Furthermore, it was the Republican interpretation that the law forbade the examination of those who had served previously. The witness said he personally thought all applicants should be examined except possibly those who had served acceptably for several years.

Livingston Likes Present Law.

Commissioner Livingston approved of leaving the selection of polling places to district Captains. In case others were permitted to recommend the places he said that, as a member of the Elections Board, he would give the preference to the organization selection if the place was at all suitable.

The witness believed that the political organizations should retain the power to deal with disloyalty on the part of election officers supposed to represent the organizations. He favored the continuance of the privileges now conferred by the law upon the two dominant parties and denied to the minor parties.

These latter, said the witness, were merely offshoots of the dominant parties, and sooner or later would return to the original folds. He was opposed to anything called a non-partisan board, as he said such a thing could not exist.

Commissioner James Kane, the Democratic member of the board from Brooklyn, was called to the stand, but he pleaded an appointment and the hearing was adjourned until next Thursday.

ANOTHER $50 CABARET FINE.

Wallick's Manager Pays and Restaurant Men Are Released.

Homer R. Mallow, representing Wallick's Hotel and Restaurant, at Forty-third Street and Broadway, was found guilty of conducting a theatrical performance without a license by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Court yesterday and was fined $50.

This disposes of the second of three cases brought before Magistrate Krotel on Thursday by Commissioner of Licenses Bell against restaurants which he contends should have theatrical licenses. Rector's was fined $50 on Thursday, and the case of Reisenweber's was put off until June 11.

Inspector Tracy of the Bureau of Licenses testified that at Wallick's on May 27, on a raised platform, there was a curtain bearing a pastoral scene in front of which seven females cavorted, sang, and kicked the air in short skirts.

Tracy was followed by John E. Toner, who said that a man on Wallick's stage personated Svengali. Asked to illustrate, Toner advanced toward Deputy Assistant District Attorney Bleier and made mesmeric passes.

Magistrate Krotel then imposed sentence and Mallow paid the fine.

It is said that restaurant managers are elated over the prosecutions, as their elaborate entertainments have been a heavy draft on profits.

FLOATING BATHS DEFEATED.

Board of Estimate Again Refuses to Grant Money for Operation.

The proposal of Borough President Marks that the city appropriate funds for eight floating river baths this Summer was again defeated in the Board of Estimate yesterday, Controller Prendergast and Edmund W. Voorhies, Commissioner of Public Works of Brooklyn, acting for Borough President Pounds, voting against it.

At yesterday's meeting President Marks withdrew his original resolution for $22,000 special revenue bonds and asked for a transfer of funds saved from the Highway Department.

"I still do not see the need for floating baths," said the Controller.

Acting Mayor McAneny said the floating baths served parts of the city not near the public bath houses, and added: "To deprive the people of this service to which they have become accustomed would, to my mind, be unwise, poor economy, and wholly without warrant."

Lewis Phillips, who said he was a real estate operator, said that the bath houses could not accommodate all, and President Marks produced figures to show that both the bath houses and the floating baths failed to accommodate 428,000 applicants last August.

When the vote was taken the proposal got only 11 votes, while it needed 12. The resolution to transfer the funds was then laid over for another week.

STEEL CASE GOES TO HIGHEST COURT

Continued from Page 1.

razzle-dazzle tendencies, and prices melted down with considerable rapidity in many cases.

How Stocks Rose and Fell.

This table shows how extensive was the upturn and also what proportion of the gross upturn was retained at the close of the day:

	High. Price.	Last. Price.	Total. Gain.	Net. Gain.
Amal. Cop.	74¼	73½	4⅝	3¼
Amer. Can.	46	43⅝	6⅝	3⅛
Am. S. & Ref.	74¼	73⅝	3⅛	1⅝
Amer. Sug.	109⅝	109⅝	⅝	⅝
Atchison	102⅝	101¼	1¼	⅞
B. & O.	75	74	1⅝	⅝
Beth. Steel	150½	147⅞	3¼	⅞
C. M. & St. P.	92⅝	91⅜	1⅜	⅞
Corn Prod.	17	15⅝	2⅝	2
Int. Har. of N. J.	114	104	17	6
Mex. Pet.	78	74¼	2⅝	1
New Haven	67¼	65	2	¾
N. Y. Can.	59	57⅝	1⅝	½
Reading	148	146⅞		⅛
South. Pac.	90⅝	89	1⅝	⅞
Union Pac.	129⅛	128⅛	1⅛	⅞
U. S. Steel	64	60⅝	4⅜	1⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	115⅝	111⅛	4⅝	3⅛
Utah Copper	70⅝	69⅝	1⅝	1
Westinghouse	99	97	2¼	⅛

*Decline.

Undoubtedly much of the buying power in the opening hour was accounted for by the rush of shorts to cover in the face of good news that the Street had long hoped for but not altogether expected. At the same time buying for the long account was reported in brokerage offices in great volume, especially on orders received overnight by telegraph from interior cities. There were indications when the market frenzy was at its height that the course of prices for Steel Can, and a few others was being controlled by distribution of selling orders from important quarters in the Street, and when quotations began to waver from the top levels fresh short selling came into evidence on a broad scale.

Prices Drop Under Pressure.

In the busy first hour it appeared as if the German situation had been entirely forgotten. Gossip in the commission houses dealt with little besides the commendation that had been given big business in the Federal Court's findings. The most enthusiastic traders stated that the results of the other cases could be considered practically as a foregone conclusion.

Later there was an alteration of this buoyant sentiment. The Street recalled that the country's difficulties with Germany were no nearer solution, as far as was known, than before the decision was handed down, while the realization came home to traders that the findings of a lower court might not have the slightest influence on the results of other cases which were being considered in other minor courts. In addition, it was learned in dispatches from Washington that the Steel suit would probably be carried to the Supreme Court by the Government.

These separate influences brought about a marked recession of business from noon to 2 o'clock, and in this period a raid by the bears helped to force prices down. The market maintained a generally steady front, however, and a slight improvement of prices was again noticeable as business drew to a close.

The cheerful feeling brought to the financial district by the Steel suit decision was fully as much in evidence yesterday as on Thursday afternoon.

E. H. Gary continued to receive congratulations delivered in person or by telephone and telegraph, and a feeling of elation was plainly discernible in all departments of the corporation.

TAFT REBUKE FOR PERKINS.

Ex-President Has No Apology to Make for U. S. Steel Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Former President William Howard Taft declined today to comment on the United States Steel decision. It was Mr. Taft's Attorney General, George W. Wickersham, who began the suit.

"I never comment on judicial decisions until they have been completed by the final mandate of the Supreme Court," said Mr. Taft, "and this decision is, as you know, but the verdict of a lower court."

"But what about the statement of George W. Perkins?"

"Oh, yes," he said, and the famous Taft smile became much in evidence, "I see that Perkins says I owe an apology to the Steel Trust. Well, you can say for me that if "—and he emphasized the little word just a trifle—"if I owe an apology to any one, I will make it, and I do not need Mr. Perkins to point the way."

Men in every business agreed today that the decision was a forerunner of a boom which will bring renewed prosperity to the country.

Percival Roberts, Jr., a director of the Steel Corporation, and one of the defendants in the suit, sees a new era in the steel industry and benefit to business a whole. Nathan Folwell, President of the Manufacturers' Club, and Alba Johnston, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, are similarly optimistic.

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SAW NURSES DRUNK ON RANDALL'S ISLAND

Dr. W. S. Bainbridge Testifies Feebleminded Children Were Sent for Whisky.

MANY INMATES WHIPPED

Homer Folks Tells State Charities Board of Former Efforts to Oust Mrs. Dunphy.

The conditions that existed on Randall's Island under the régime of Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, the discharged Superintendent of the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools, were told yesterday at the investigation into the Charities Department by the State Board of Charities.

The witnesses who substantiated the charges that cruelty existed at the city institution were Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Low, and Dr. William S. Bainbridge, former President of the General Medical Board of Randall's Island, who is now attending surgeon there. Mr. Folks read into the record the letter he had written to Mayor Mitchel giving his views on Mrs. Dunphy, a letter which had much to do with placing the Mayor behind the effort to get rid of Mrs. Dunphy.

Mr. Folks said he had gained his knowledge of conditions in the institutions then under Mrs. Dunphy's direction first as Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and as Commissioner in 1902 and 1903. He said Mrs. Dunphy had made serious charges against certain members of the medical board and local resident internes. He investigated and came to the conclusion that the charges were unfounded, and that "the Superintendent had been responsible for bringing forward these substantially false charges for the purpose of diminishing the force of the complaints made against her administration by the medical board.

Says Orderly Confessed.

"I recall an instance in which it was reported to me, I forget by whom, that one of the orderlies had beaten a feebleminded boy on the playground," he continued. "I referred the matter to the Superintendent, who stated that the orderly denied having beaten the boy and that there was no evidence that the beating had occurred. I then made in person a more searching inquiry at the island, with the result that the orderly confessed that he had beaten the boy.

"The most uncomfortable half day of my life, I think, occurred at Randall's Island. I was visiting the island when I received a telephone message from my office that two sisters of a feeble-minded epileptic boy had called at my office, stating that the boy had been seriously abused, and asking permission to remove him from the island. The Superintendent expressed entire confidence that nothing out of the way had happened to the boy. With my stenographer I interviewed all the various attendants, helpers, &c., who had been in a position to know what had happened to the boy during the preceding thirty-six hours. I also examined the boy carefully. I found him suffering from many bruises and in a really serious condition.

"What had happened was as follows: He had always lived with his two sisters in seclusion in Brooklyn, carefully protected from intruders. He was afraid of strangers, and much given to resenting any intrusion. When supper time came, after his assignment to a ward at Randall's Island, the orderly told him to go to supper with the other boys. He declined, saying that he wished no supper. He was told that he must go. Summoning two or three of the older feebleminded boys to his assistance, the orderly took him by force to the dining room, the boy receiving various bruises in so doing. A similar course of events attended his return to the ward, again at bedtime, and again while dressing in the morning, and in the course of one of these struggles he fell out of the window upon some lumber below That such a thing could have occurred, that it could have happened without coming to the knowledge of the Superintendent, and that every one on the island should have regarded it as a perfectly normal and natural course of events seemed to me incompatible with any reasonably efficient and intelligent administration of island affairs."

Once Agreed to Retire.

Mr. Folks wrote that he told Mrs. Dunphy that she was no longer an efficient Superintendent and should retire. She agreed, provided, as Principal of Schools on the island, she could share in the teachers' retirement fund. This was agreed to and the way straightened out so that she could retire. When this had been done Mrs. Dunphy flatly denied that she had promised to retire or had any intention of doing so.

"We were then already on the eve of a municipal election," wrote Mr. Folks. "To have removed Mrs. Dunphy at that time would have injected into the campaign a sectarian issue which might easily have endangered the entire administration. Had Mayor Low been re-elected and I had been retained as Commissioner of Charities, I certainly would have removed Mrs. Dunphy on charges."

Dr. Bainbridge was very emphatic as to the evil conditions on Randall's Island. He told of the fight he had made for sixteen years to remedy them. As an instance of conditions there he told the board that once the Medical Board had found that milk and cream intended for the inmates had been diverted to the home of an official. The board had never been able to bring about the dismissal of Mrs. Dunphy, he said, though the charges against her had been proven.

The witness told of insufficient and tainted food served to inmates. He had never seen a fire drill on the island in sixteen years and he chronicled a long list of shortcomings, which included sending feebleminded children to Manhattan for whisky and of brutal treatment. So complete was the system for announcing the coming to the island of any member of the Medical Board, he said, that the investigating committee of the board had to hire a boat to get there without their coming being heralded.

He said that under the Dunphy régime drunken orderlies, by letting the fires go down at night, had increased the mortality.

One Winter morning in zero weather, with Dr. Charles M. Ford, he said, he had paid an unexpected visit to the quarantine ward where there were cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other contagious diseases. He found the nurses asleep. One was drunk and the fire had been allowed to go down. This condition, he testified, was reported to Mrs. Dunphy and she had said that such things were impossible.

The hearing will be resumed Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RUSSIAN INSPECTORS ARRIVE

Six Came Here to Pass on Supplies Ordered by Government.

Among the passengers arriving here yesterday from Bergen on the Norwegian America liner Bergensfjord were six engineers from Petrograd commissioned by the Russian Government to make a tour of the United States and Canada to inspect the supplies that had been ordered by the agents some weeks ago. They expect to remain in North America for about six months, and will spend the first two weeks in New York and afterward leave for the manufacturing centres.

The members of the party are Maximillian Groten, Michael Bronikovfky, Michael Jurin, Nicolai Kemmer, Victor Kofhkin, and Arcady Martynoff. They were met at the pier in South Brooklyn by representatives of several manufacturing concerns who have received contracts from the Russian Government.

TRIES TO DIE IN SUBWAY.

Actress Jumps Before Train and Fights Police Who Rescue Her.

Miss Marie Clark, said to be an actress, 19 years old, of 257 West 111th Street, entered the 110th Street Subway station on Broadway, a little after noon yesterday, and jumped or fell in front of an approaching southbound train. The train was brought to a sudden stop within a few feet of where she fell between the rails. She was uninjured.

She was seen as she went over the platform by Mrs. Jennie Wechsler, 1,170 Fifty-fourth Street, Borough Park, Brooklyn, and Mrs. M. Murray, 501 West 111th Street. She was taken to Bellevue, a prisoner.

When Motorman P. T. Cavanaugh saw the girl land directly in front of his train a little more than a car length away, he threw on his emergency brakes and reversed his motors with a suddenness that threw many passengers from their seats.

The young woman violently resisted the guards who lifted her to the platform and two policemen and an ambulance surgeon who put her in the ambulance. Her screams and struggles attracted a large crowd.

She lived with Mrs. Alonzo Smith, who said the girl recently was discharged from Bellevue, where she was taken, following a fainting spell. According to Mrs. Smith, she is the daughter of Arnold Knutti, a waiter at the Waldorf. Knutti refused to discuss the matter further than to say he had been informed that Miss Clark was in Bellevue.

MITCHEL DENIES INTERVIEW.

Mayor Says He Did Not Discuss Whitman's Presidential Bee.

Mayor Mitchel, through his secretary, Theodore Rousseau, denied yesterday that in his interview published in the newspapers of Portland, Ore., and telegraphed here, he had made a statement attacking Governor Whitman. This message from the Mayor was given out yesterday by Secretary Rousseau:

Lake Louise, Alberta, June 3.

Theodore Rousseau, City Hall, New York:

Please deny interview. I have not discussed Governor Whitman as Presidential possibility. Have declined to discuss politics since leaving city except to say that in my opinion President Wilson will be renominated and re-elected.

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The interview the Mayor contradicts said, in part:

"I think that the Republicans will nominate some one from the Middle States or the West. Whitman is not so strong as he was. He is losing strength, and if you consider him a possibility out here, then I can only say that the news has not percolated this far."

KASS TO PAY DEPOSITORS.

Cash Payment of 15 Per Cent. and Balance in Installments.

The plan proposed recently by A. L. Kass for paying depositors of his private bank, which failed last year, was approved yesterday at a meeting of depositors before Bankruptcy Referee Strong. The plan provides for the immediate payment of 15 per cent., another 10 per cent. within sixty days, 20 per cent. more in the first year, and the balance of 55 per cent. within the next two years.

Counsel holding proxies for 9,031 depositors with claims of $984,743 voted to accept the plan, while 1,800 depositors with claims of $200,000 voted to reject it.

FIGHTS THAW'S PLAN FOR A JURY TEST

State Assails Hendrick's Decision to Have Slayer's Sanity Determined.

SAYS HE EXCEEDED POWERS

Court of Appeals to Pass on Controversy Involving Thaw's Return to New Hampshire.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—Whether Harry K. Thaw's sanity shall be judged by a jury will be decided by the Court of Appeals on the arguments made today by Alfred L. Becker, a Deputy Attorney General, and John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Thaw. The appeal was made by the Attorney General from an order of the Appellate Division dismissing a proceeding instituted for a writ of prohibition.

The writ was directed primarily against Justice Peter A. Hendrick, before whom is pending a habeas corpus proceeding involving the question of the mental condition of Thaw. The purpose was to restrain Judge Hendrick from trying the issues before a jury.

The proceeding grew out of the effort of Thaw's counsel to have the Sheriff of New York County directed to return Thaw to the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. Becker contended that Justice Hendrick was without power to impanel a jury in a habeas corpus proceeding. There was no case in this State, he said, in which the right to call a jury to aid the court in a habeas corpus proceeding had been directly called into question. The court therefore must follow the prescribed practice and proceed in a summary way. It had no power otherwise. In conclusion he argued that as the lower court was about to act in excess of its powers, the proceedings should be remitted to the Appellate Division to determine whether the writ should issue.

John B. Stanchfield, for Justice Hendrick and Harry K. Thaw, held that the writ was properly denied by the Appellate Division and that the proposed conduct of the hearing involved no questions of jurisdiction. Inasmuch as the habeas corpus proceeding was properly before the court and the motion for a jury trial was made when it was before the court, there could be no doubt that Justice Hendrick was called upon, in the regular course of the proceeding, to decide the motion by granting or denying it.

Even if Justice Hendrick's decision was erroneous and involved an unlawful exercise of jurisdiction, a writ of prohibition could not lie, because the assumed error of law could be corrected by appeal. It was, he asserted, within the power and discretion of the court to frame the question arising upon the issues in the habeas corpus proceeding as to the sanity of Thaw, and to direct its submission to a jury. The decision of Justice Hendrick was therefore in all respects in acordance with the law.

The proceeding, he continued, came squarely within the provision of the insanity law. Thaw was entitled to have his mental condition "inquired into and determined" in the manner prescribed by that law, and the court to aid it in its inquiry might impanel a jury to pass upon that fact. Mr. Stanchfield asked that the order below be affirmed.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

Admiral BRADLEY A. FISKE is true to his convictions. He believes that a naval officer worthy of the uniform he wears should not be afraid to incur the displeasure of his superiors by telling the truth boldly when the interests of the nation demand that the truth should be told. It is generally believed that he has already sustained some personal loss by telling the truth according to his observation and understanding in his testimony before the House Committee on Naval Affairs some months ago. What he said then he repeated in his speech at the alumni banquet in Annapolis Thursday night. The sum of it is that our navy is probably not fit to meet one of the navies of the other principal Powers in combat. This is scarcely a debatable matter. If battleship cruisers and armored scouts are needed to fit our navy effectively to guard our coasts against attack, Admiral FISKE's statement is indisputable. If our submarines are ineffective, we lack an important modern means of defense. Secretary DANIELS has lately admitted the defects in our submarine service and taken steps to remedy them by the appointment of a new commander of the submarine fleet. We have thirty-seven submarines building or provided for, and it is reasonable to hope that under Captain GRANT'S supervision they will all be more serviceable than those we have hitherto experimented with.

Either we have derived benefit from foreign experiences with torpedoes and mines and aeroplanes or we have not. Admiral FISKE says we have paid no heed to the experience of others in these matters. He says that our naval gunnery is as good as it ever was, but that European navies, have accomplished more than we have ever attempted. He says that we have not men enough in the navy properly to man the ships we have, while we assuredly need many more ships. He says, also, that "we have no tested war plans, as all naval officers know, American and foreign; no tested organization for war, no proper system of communications, no tested mobilization scheme." He admits that this is all destructive criticism, but plenty of good words have been spoken for our navy, it has many merits which are recognized, and we must agree with Admiral FISKE that destructive criticism such as his should have constructive value. His speech was not made only to his fellow-officers at the banquet, and the Secretary of the Navy, who was present, but to the whole people of the United States. It was not the speech of an alarmist or of one who desires to transform the United States into a strong military power. The navy should be our first defense. We have reached a period of the world's history when everybody must recognize that if we are to maintain peace we must be prepared to defend ourselves. That some of the other great navies of the world are not now so strong as they were months ago, and are likely to be made weaker, is no reason why we should not strengthen our navy as a defense primarily of ourselves, and also of all civilization.

Probably few of our naval officers would undertake to speak publicly as frankly as Admiral FISKE spoke at the Annapolis banquet. That would not be desirable. It is generally well for soldiers and sailors as well as diplomats to keep their own counsels and perform their duty as ably as they can. Yet there is no reason to believe that Admiral FISKE did more than he considered his duty, or that he was moved by pique or resentment. He has had unusual opportunities to study the navy and to learn its defects. It was for that reason that he was summoned to tell all that he knew of its defects when he had reason to believe, when all his fellow-citizens had reason to hope, that his valuable testimony would be taken seriously. It was disregarded, and he was transferred to a position of comparative unimportance. At a time when the thought of the whole country is centred on our national defenses, the opportunity has been given to him to repeat his message. He deals with facts. He has no theories to expound. Any citizen can keep himself informed of the relative strength of the navy, of the number and kind of ships it possesses, by consulting the monthly Naval Directory and List, which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington for 10 cents a copy, or $2.50 a year. It would be well for the country if more American citizens availed themselves of this important information. Those who do so habitually know that Admiral FISKE's principal statements of fact can easily be proved. His knowledge of naval marksmanship and of bomb-laying methods and torpedo practice is not common property, of course. In these matters his judgment may or may not be mistaken. We know of no other American naval authority more likely to be well informed, however, as to modern naval methods. The navy belongs to the people of the country. They will not undertake, collectively, to manage its affairs, but they ought to know how it is managed. We have an idea that Admiral FISKE's statement will appeal strongly to them. It is worthy of note that Secretary DANIELS, in his address to the Annapolis graduates yesterday, dwelt on the newly developed value of the submarine and aeroplane in naval warfare. It seems now that the Secretary is really alive to the needs of the situation. But how are we going to get battleship cruisers, which are as needful as submarines? The only fast boats in our navy are a few destroyers and a few third-class cruisers.

MANUEL VASQUEZ TAGLE.

The sudden introduction of Mr. MANUEL VASQUEZ TAGLE as a possible pacificator of Mexico lends piquancy to a depressing situation. Mr. TAGLE is suggested by one of VILLA's representatives in this country. It seems that he held a portfolio in Mr. MADERO's Cabinet and at a critical moment refused to shake hands with General HUERTA. We could honestly commend him for that evidence of good taste, but would CARRANZA accept him? CARRANZA's plan is to accept nobody, to heed no advice, to snap his fingers at all foreign interference, and to continue his cheerful and comparatively safe existence in the Vera Cruz lighthouse while he claims to govern all Mexico.

It is likely that Mr. TAGLE's chance of becoming provisional ruler of Mexico is as good as Mr. ITURBIDE's. No man who has yet been mentioned has the inherent power to restore order or the backing that might serve as a substitute for native force. There are Mexicans of extraordinary ability and statesmanlike gifts, but a thorough reawakening of the people to a determined resistance of terrorism is what is needed.

THE LINES OF LEGALITY.

The Steel Trust decision is under a statute, and therefore does not stand by itself. It is one of a series of which each illustrates a principle of universal application, and all were designed to show business men the lines of legality in their own affairs. Congress and the courts were to teach business what it could do and could not do, and all must bow to the majesty of the statutes. What has happened is that Congress, courts and commissions, each and all, have reversed themselves as the result of their course of study of merchant law, and of the statute, which as at first interpreted was in violent conflict with good merchant law. All together they are less powerful, because less wise and just, than the laws of business, which are to be found in ledgers rather than in codes. During the life of this statute there have been more bad trusts smashed by their badness than have been smashed by all the efforts of all the Presidents and their Attorneys General. They caught some bad trusts naturally, and nobody regrets it, least of all the dissolved trusts, which were enabled to divide their profits in a most unedifying manner. But they also caught some good trusts, and that is different. Under the statute if one good trust is smashed all good trusts are smashed with it, and that would be a calamity. Under the common law one trust might be smashed without regard to another, good or bad. Each case stands by itself under the law of precedents, but under the statutes each decision is universally applicable so far as the principle is applicable. That is why each trust case has been so alarming. There was a time when it was thought that under the statute there could be no good trusts. What the Steel Corporation case settles is that courts will apply the statute only to bad trusts. Not all trusts are good, but all good trusts are outside the intent of the law.

The Government's course of instruction in the supremacy of merchant law over misunderstood statute law must be almost complete. The Government has been on trial as well as the trusts, and it is the Government which has been found guilty of harassing good business. It has been defeated in a long list of cases, among which may be mentioned the Lackawanna case, the Lehigh Valley case, the Watch case, the Shoe Machinery case, the Steamship case, the Cash Register case, and the Harvester case. Others are still pending in which adverse decisions are certain under the principle applied in the above cases. Since the decisions in the Tobacco and Oil cases there has been no chance that the Government could succeed in a case against a good trust. It has been sure that if a decision favored the Government in a lower court it would be reversed at sight by the Supreme Court, which may reverse itself once, but never twice. The thing to be remarked in all these cases is that they are decisions on the facts rather than on the law. They have been proceedings before juries only in one or two cases, but in the others the facts have been found by an officer of court, and can not be appealed from, any more than the lower court can appeal from the principles imposed upon it by the higher court. With the facts and the principle governing the application of the law settled, the appeals are matters of form. The Supreme Court can no more find these good trusts to be bad than it can reverse itself and find the Oil and Tobacco Trusts good.

For this reason the question of appeal has a special interest. If the cases could be grouped and the procedure could be hastened it would be well to have the court of last resort give its approval to what has been declared for it by the lower courts. That would give final authority to the decisions of the lower courts. A new era began with the conversion of the Supreme Court following upon its discovery that it was under the compulsion of a law above statutes, certainly above a statute which had been misconstrued. The people since have made the same discovery. The people have learned that they do not want all business smashed, and that it is in their interest that the good trusts should be protected. The Administration has itself taken note of the fact, and perhaps could act upon it. A new leaf might be turned, dating back to the time of the Supreme Court's declaration of the law which cannot be altered. Pending prosecutions might be abandoned, and future prosecutions might be based upon the findings of the new Trade Commission. That would reserve the terrors of the law for the bad trusts, and would give new life and heart to good business. Under such an amnesty the Administration itself would be included. It was obeying a part of the people when it sued the trusts indiscriminately, and it will be obeying the people in protecting the good trusts. For in this country the people do rule. They could even smash the good trusts, if they really wished it. But they have learned that they do not wish it, for they would harm themselves more than the trusts.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE.

The railways are receiving many left-handed blessings for their demand that they shall be paid according to the risk of carrying baggage. But it should be remembered that the railways are acting as Congress enacted and as the Interstate Commerce Commission interpreted. It is much to be doubted that either Congress or the Commission appreciated what it was about when it did it, but the fact remains. The railways asked the Commission for permission to raise their rates, and the Commission advised them to increase their income in other specified ways. Among them was an increase of income from passenger business, which was insufficiently remunerative, and from terminal allowances, which the Commission called rebates. Both of these recommendations have been acted upon by the railways, with more results in friction than in profit. The action of Congress resulted from the effort of Senator CUMMINS to alter the rates on live stock to the advantage of his constituents. It has turned out that they are not benefited and that the entire railway business is upset. If the people do not like what is done by their agents they can remedy it, but they must apply the remedy to their agents, not to the railways, which are the victims, not the villains.

The new charge for insurance is according to risk on the values named. If wrong values are named, the valuators run a risk of their own, the risk of going to jail. It is clear that railways can send nobody to jail, nor can they pass laws to that effect. Since the risk is according to value of baggage, it is not according to fare paid. A man taking a valuable trunk to Newark, for example, therefore would pay more for insurance of his trunk than for conveyance of both himself and his trunk. The Associated Commercial Travelers have told the public how they will be affected by what they call "pernicious legislation." They see hardships for such of them as travel with valuable baggage, and declare that the mail-order houses will drive 800,000 commercial travelers out of business. They may take too gloomy a view. Their baggage, when they pay insurance on it, may not be so valuable as when they sue for its loss or damage. At worst, they may be able to express their baggage instead of checking it. It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. Anyway, their woe is limited, for the law forbids them to check baggage exceeding $2,500 in value unless they buy another ticket—a form of comfort which approaches insult.

The railways themselves are not so happy as might be thought. The dimes they are allowed to collect are not all clear profit, and the profit above the cost is dearly got at the cost of the worries to passengers and the ill-feeling it creates. The unpopularity of the railways is the excuse for much that is done by legislators and commissions. To be made unpopular by governmental agencies, and then to be punished for that unpopularity by injurious laws, is hard on the railways and bad for the people themselves. That is the reason why the blame for the baggage insurance nuisance should be laid at the doors of those who caused it.

THE AROUSED BRITISH NATION.

That the Englishman must have a thing brought under his nose before he will act—and then he will go on acting after everybody else has stopped—is a diagnosis of his character by JOHN GALSWORTHY which in the premise the world will accept. LLOYD GEORGE in his speech at Manchester has brought the fate of Przemysl under the Englishman's nose. It remains to see whether, after LLOYD GEORGE'S assurance that it was the lack of munitions that undid Russia's campaign, the Englishman will act and go on acting.

Placed in the new office of Minister of Munitions, LLOYD GEORGE tells his nation plainly that lack of shells and equipment has alone prevented a great aggressive movement by the English in France. While he will not brandish his powers, he assures the managers and union leaders who rule Britain's workshops that compulsion will be employed with the laggards. Under civil or under military management, whichever may lead to the best results, British industries are to be made an integral part of this war.

Signs are not lacking that England is aroused. Prime Minister ASQUITH, in his speech at Westminster Palace Hotel on May 4, said that the employés at the largest engineering works had increased tenfold in number, and that thousands of women were being recruited in the war industries. As early as April 20 LLOYD GEORGE declared in the House of Commons that from September to March the monthly output of munitions had increased nineteenfold, and that, while the British Expeditionary Force at the beginning of the war did not exceed six divisions, Lord KITCHENER had increased it to more than thirty-six divisions fully equipped.

But how can the supply of guns and explosives be kept up when as much was expended in a fortnight around Neuve Chapelle as during the whole of the two and three-fourths years of the Boer War? By concentrated artillery fire General VON MACKENSEN retook Przemysl and hurled back the Russian army toward Lemberg. It was a victory achieved by the German workshops. If the Germans are to be turned out of France and Belgium, if the allied armies are actually to penetrate into Germany, their shops must more than counterbalance in output the immense reserves and continuous production of the German war factories.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Ambassadorial Credulity Is Mystifying.

Justification by its works continues not to be a characteristic of German diplomacy. That it isn't is a fact even more strikingly illustrated in this absurd episode of the Lusitania affidavits than it has been on many more important occasions. It is explicable, and therefore pardonable, that an Ambassador should be misled by his own desires and hopes—and his knowledge of the sort of news wanted at home—into judging inaccurately the temper and purpose of the nation in which he is, after all, one of the most isolated of alien residents. Not so easy to understand, however, is it that he should ascribe value to such testimony as that which the Kaiser's representative in Washington offered to President WILSON and our State Department as proving that the unfortunate Cunarder was armed with four large cannon, and therefore fair prey as a man-of-war.

If not quite obviously false—"on their face," as the saying is—the affidavits were certainly open to instant suspicion, one would think, to anybody whose business it was to know something about the conditions and circumstances of steamship sailings from our ports. Even a little investigation, made before they were presented as an essential part of the German case, would have revealed, just as it has done since, that the makers of these precious documents were not to be trusted—that the cannon, like the metaphysician's famous camel, were a pure product of evolution from inner consciousness.

Of course Count VON BERNSTORFF believed the affidavits to be true; he would not have risked, knowingly, the authoritative and convincing refutation of every statement in them that has come so promptly. The mystery is how he could believe it—a mystery great indeed, but one no greater than is, according to report, his present expectation of getting confirmation of the four-cannon tale from a certain Count VON GERSTORFF, who told a certain Mr. SMITH of having seen two eight-inch guns on the Lusitania just before she sailed. Artillery of that calibre is not easily concealed on a ship. None of it was discovered by either official inspectors or passengers. The story of its existence might receive a hearing in a hotel barroom very late at night, but one would expect its reception at the embassy of a great empire to be more than cold.

"Americans" We Are Nevertheless.

In an article described with somewhat unnecessary heat by a London paper as "one of the most insolent attacks on the United States that have yet been published in Germany," a practiced critic of our character and conduct, Captain PERSIUS, declares that our one desire with respect to the war is to prolong it as much as possible on account of the money we are making out of war supplies for the Allies. He knew, however, that we wouldn't mind that. The assertion of our exclusive devotion to the dollar has been made so often by amiable and sapient Continentals that we are hardened to it, particularly as they contradict themselves by charging us just as often with spending our dollars with a reckless prodigality most shocking to nations whose noble indifference to money is the wonder and admiration of every Occidental tourist.

But Captain PERSIUS does more than denounce us as mercenary. All through his charming piece for the paper he is careful to call us, not "Americans," but "North Americans," and there's no doubt about it—that does give us pain, does make us squirm.

Of course we can hardly deny that we are North Americans, as we live in North America, and perhaps it is expecting a good deal to expect other people to let us monopolize the name "American," when we do not own or occupy the whole of even one of the two Americas. Mere geography, and dull, literal fact apart, however, we claim the large appellation of "Americans" not vainly or without right.

In the first place, nobody else on either of the two continents wants it. Instinctively our neighbors all prefer their own more distinctive names—Canadians, Mexicans, Brazilians, Peruvians, what not—and most of them, when they say "home," mean a land on the other side of the Atlantic. In both kindness and in anger they recognize our special Americanicity. So do all the Europeans, except when they want to hurt our feelings, as Captain PERSIUS did.

Sees Justice Only in Unanimity.

Chief Judge WILLARD BARTLETT of the Court of Appeals vehemently protested, while before the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention, against any relaxation of the demand for unanimity on the part of juries. If it were done, he said, he would want to move to Canada or some other free country, and he declared that it would be "a monstrous injustice" to accept a verdict from any less than all of the twelve men before whom a case has been tried.

Just what there is especially sacred and decisive in the number twelve he did not explain. This is a country in which most things are done in accordance with the will of majorities—some of the most important things, often, by majorities extremely small—and hardly anywhere else except in the juryroom is more than a two-thirds vote required to settle any question. And already in several States verdicts from less than twelve jurors are received, and no "monstrous injustice" has resulted, so far as reported, and the inhabitants of those States are not emigrating to any alarming degree.

Perhaps Judge BARTLETT is unnecessarily apprehensive, for not a few other jurists view the prospect of change in this feature of the jury system with either approval or equanimity.

An innovation the Judge did advise was the abolition of all exemptions from jury duty and the leaving of that whole matter to the discretion of Judges. If that were done dismal howls would rise from many quarters, but there is no question that most of the classes now exempt from this service can offer for it no excuse that is more than faintly colorable.

FOREST FRIENDS DISAGREE.

Scientific Conservation May Require Some Timber Cutting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of May 31 you print a letter from Mr. K. W. Goldthwaite, in which he makes some statements in regard to the proposed stand of the Conservation Commission of the Constitutional Convention that ought not to go unchallenged.

Mr. Goldthwaite states that the greater portion of the timber which the forester would cut and turn over to the lumbermen stands upon ridges and summits of mountains and that to remove this timber would mean devastation to the summits and irreparable damage to the watersheds. This belief is due to a misconception on Mr. Goldthwaite's part of what forestry means. The protection of the watersheds and of the soil is one of the fundamental objects of scientific forestry. No forester (and I make this statement on my several years' work with the United States Forest Service as Forest Examiner) would recommend any considerable cutting in stands on the summits of mountains or in any situation where danger resulted thereby to the watershed or to the soil. Time and again has the United States Forest Service refused to make sales of timber in places where the protection of the watershed demanded no cutting, or cutting to such slight extent as to make it unprofitable for the lumberman. This policy applied also to situations where it was necessary to keep intact the entire stand to maintain the scenic effects of public resorts. In view of what the United States Forest Service is doing with its unlimited power to sell timber and despite its commendable desire to increase its revenue, Mr. Goldthwaite has no right to doubt that our State Conservation Commission will do likewise, for the State forestry officials are of the same school of men as are at the head of the Federal service.

I also wish to call Mr. Goldthwaite's attention to the fact that mature stands of timber, if allowed to remain unmolested even for 1,000 years, would not increase in volume, as the growth on the younger trees is offset, and often more than offset, by the decay of the mature timber. As for immature and young stands, I believe that Mr. Goldthwaite knows that no forester would allow any cutting, except for the removal of defective trees.

The present Constitution prevents the removal of the overmature and defective material, thereby not only allowing a potential handsome annual revenue to actually rot on the ground, but invites the destruction of our forests by graciously providing excellent breeding places for destructive insects and fungi and fine, dry inflammable material to feed the fires that sweep through our forests.

I believe that if Mr. Goldthwaite were to give some study to the matter of forestry he would work for the proposal of the Conservation Commission and not against it.

GEORGE MASON, M. F.

New York City, May 31, 1915.

Our Men in the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give space to a Spanish war nurse, who wishes to say a few words in answer to that portion of Mr. Walter Jaeger's letter (NEW YORK TIMES of May 28) which treats of alleged outrages to Filipino women committed by our soldiers during the late war in the Islands? It is indeed incredible that Mr. Jaeger should accuse our men of this atrocious crime, citing as his authority a letter written by a native woman to her sister. It seems almost unnecessary to say that the statement is absolutely untrue, although I dare say the crime in question did occur in a very few isolated cases, but they were so few as to prove the rule to the contrary.

My service in the Philippines extended over the period between March, 1899, and July, 1901, and my duties as an army nurse brought me in contact with natives as well as our own people, and were performed not only in the large hospitals of Manila, but also in Vigan, a large town in Ilveos Notre, where I was ordered for duty about five weeks after its capture and occupancy by our troops. This town was a hotbed of insurrection, and during my ten months stay fighting was going on in the neighborhood most of the time.

We army nurses were much interested in the native women, and they, aware of our friendliness, talked to us with great frankness and often in terms more forcible than elegant of the misdemeanors of "los soldado Americano." Never once did we hear even a hint of violence toward the native women, nor did we ever hear the soldiers charged with cruelty either to the women or children.

Unfortunately "war babies" in plenty were born in the islands during these years, but they were not of the Belgian-German or French-German brand.

ESTHER V. HASSON.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1915.

HONOR IS NOT ARGUABLE.

Compulsory Arbitration Has Limits Among Men or Nations.

New York, June 2, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't it fortunate that Germany did not accept the arbitration treaties proposed by our good Secretary of State? Not having accepted them, of course she cannot avail herself of their provisions as can England, France and a number of other countries who did accept them. Had Germany done so, she would doubtless have called attention to some of the following clauses (the italics are mine):

Any disputes arising between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the French Republic of *whatever nature* they may be, shall, when ordinary diplomatic proceedings have failed and the high contracting parties do not have recourse to arbitration, be submitted for investigation and report to a permanent international commission constituted in the manner prescribed in the following article.

The high contracting parties agree not to resort, with respect to each other, to any act of force during the investigation to be made by the commission and before its report is handed in.

The international commission shall be composed of five members appointed as follows: Each Government shall designate two members, only one of whom shall be of its own nationality; the fifth member shall be designated by common consent, and shall not belong to any of the nationalities already represented on the commission. He shall perform the duties of President.

* * * * * * *

The commission shall be organized within six months from the exchange of ratifications of the present convention.

In case the cause of the dispute should consist of certain acts already committed or about to be committed, the commission shall as soon as possible indicate what measures to preserve the rights of each party ought in its opinion to be taken provisionally and pending the delivery of its report.

The work of the commission shall be completed within one year from the date on which it has taken jurisdiction of the case, unless the high contracting parties should agree to set a different period.

If Germany had accepted this, we would have been bound to refer the whole matter to the International Commission, which would have a year to report, because the agreement says "any disputes of whatever nature." That certainly is sufficiently exclusive to mean the torpedoing of the Lusitania. But this arbitration agreement is very little different in fact from the one that is being proposed by the League of Peace, which is called to meet in Philadelphia on June 17, and which is signed by 100 of our most distinguished citizens. This is what that organization proposes shall be done:

First—All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second—All *non-justiciable* questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration, and recommendation.

"Non-justiciable" is fully as inclusive as "any dispute arising of whatever nature." In other words, it is proposed to have compulsory arbitration in international affairs just as it is proposed by many good people to have compulsory arbitration in industrial affairs. Wherever it has been tried in industrial matters—in New Zealand, Australia and Canada—it has been proved a failure for the same reason that it it would be in international matters. There are matters which self-respecting people and self-respecting nations will not agree to arbitrate. We have a striking illustration of that now in the international situation.

Even though Germany did not accept the treaty, if she should propose arbitration under the terms of the treaties this country has with all the other nations, it would be rather embarrassing. It would also show that about the first thing Congress ought to do when called together would be to repeal all those treaties calling for the submission to arbitration of all questions of vital interest and honor.

In the industrial world the labor organizations have been educated to know that that is unthinkable and they oppose it to a man. The same thing is true with all employers who have had anything to do with compulsory arbitration. No self-respecting employer would arbitrate the demand of the union that he should discharge his non-union men and give its members their jobs. Neither would any self-respecting wage earner arbitrate his right to belong to a union. The parallel in international affairs would be the proposal of Japan to arbitrate the right of the admission of Japanese to this country, or of a foreign nation demanding to arbitrate our Monroe Doctrine or the sinking of the Lusitania.

R. M. EASLEY.

Germany That Might Have Been.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this crisis it would be fair and well for our fellow-citizens of German birth and descent to remember that if their ancestors, the men of 1848, had been listened to instead of being imprisoned and exiled, these evil days would never have fallen on Germany or on the world through Germany. Let them use all their influence to help the fatherland forward to the position of the men of 1848 rather than backward into a repetition of the mistakes and follies of the empire's last fifty years.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.

New Haven, June 1, 1915.

The High Car Step.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to indorse most heartily "H. L.'s" letter in today's TIMES in regard to the cars in this city and the high steps. You give as a head line to this letter, "The Trials of Age," but the well-founded complaints in it do not affect age alone; thousands of men and women, old, middle-aged, and young, suffer through and by these same steps. The public has yet to learn whether there is any other reason for their adoption than the stupidity of their designer.

EMILY KINSMAN.

New York, June 3, 1915.

CONFIDENCE.

What's that, my friends? Ye tell me that the Germans in this land
Would be against us—would support the Kaiser if his hand
Tore, ruthless, at the Stars and Stripes? —the flag of those dear shores
Whose great, all-loving voice, in welcome glad, threw wide the doors
Of Opportunity to men of every clime on earth,
And cried: "Join me in Heart and Spirit and forget your birth!"

Say, friends, ye 'maze me! Know ye not that Germans who are here
Chose once for all, with crystal minds—mayhap, though, with a tear—
'Twixt Land and Life, 'twixt Bond and Free, 'twixt Might and human Right?
Why, friends, these be the grandsons of the heroes who durst fight
'Gainst tyranny within the confines of the fatherland
Itself—brave revolutionists, who then sought a freer strand;
These be the sons of men who fought the Fight of Fights—and died!—
That so our nation and those Stars and Stripes might still abide!
And think ye, friends, that men like this would fail in lesser test?
Ye know them not! They've given us themselves, their all, their best.
For weal or woe, they're one with us. My friends, in war's grim blight,
You'd find the Germans at your side, fighting, like you, for RIGHT!

VINCENT OSWALD.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE ILLUSIONS.

Fallacy of Pursuing Business on Our Own Terms With People of Whose Wants We Are Stubbornly Ignorant.

By CHARLES PAUL MACKIE.

New York, May 28, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

President Wilson was the perfect host to his guests of the Pan-American Financial Congress. Less obviously fulsome than Mr. Roosevelt, less aggressively robust than Mr. Taft, as polished gentleman, scholar and diplomat, Mr. Wilson charmed his highly cultivated hearers. No wonder; for they—or most of them—and their forbears have no equals outside of France in dressing ethical and moral platitudes in verbal sparkles, and none in the world more delight in the interplay of words brilliantly used. Also, none can more precisely weigh in milligrams, or decimals thereof, the value of words and sentiments when these pass into the possession of a preoccupied and rude world.

When President Wilson spoke of the practical affairs of our every-day commerce, he cut away from his base, in military phrase, or was off his base, as the vernacular has it. Mistaking opportunities of trade for trade proper and existent, he began his pyramid at the apex, ignoring the lessons of experience and the archives of the State Department for these many years. In this he but made himself one with his Cabinet, and his hearers from the many republics to our South displayed a delicate courtesy in withholding their own better knowledge of our national commercial history.

What President Wilson proposed is an old story, tried out and condemned in his own lifetime with the several efforts made within the last thirty or thirty-five years by the many men of eminence and broad views who financed the Roach Line to Brazil and the River Plate, the so-called Pan-American Railroad, (which treated 15,000 feet summits in the Andes, the 1,000 miles of the Amazon forests, and the dry plains of the Argentine as common units of calculation,) and all the other attempts to bring about the kind of communication that the President recommended between the countries of South America and our own, which must be familiar to your older readers.

None of these succeeded. The reason is the fact that during these thirty or thirty-five years we Americans stubbornly pursued our own course of knowing more about their needs than our putative customers did. As our many representatives, floods of them, always insisted that they knew better about what they wanted than the buyers themselves did, the carefully planned and costly experiments above referred to failed. And they failed because in the meanwhile the Germans had sent out their young men and some of their old men to study the trade conditions as they existed in each one of what we now call the Latin-American countries. Their ships did not come either to the east or the west coast of South America until there was tonnage safely in sight to insure profitable business for the steamers with Government help. Like wise men, they used British steamers and British banking facilities while they were establishing themselves, imitating both British and American goods, copying our trademarks and extending longer credits than even the British dared to do because of the greater Germanic desire to enter into the commercial field in the countries of what we call Latin America. Precisely the same tactics they followed in East and West Africa and in the Orient.

Mr. Vanderlip came very much nearer the truth when he spoke of us as a nation able and willing to lend, of course on assured security. But we can neither send empty steamships to the countries of South America, even if they come back loaded, as President Wilson seems to suggest, with any profit to ourselves or to the national treasury, nor establish banks with profit to their proprietors, unless we begin at the beginning as the Germans did and make up our mind to give our buyers what they want, in the way they want, and on the terms they want, if their business is satisfactory to us and our conditions suit them.

To advertise, as has been recently done, that "South American trade is ours for the asking" is sheer folly. It is ours for the taking, but to take the trade of all the countries constituting what we call, in our easy way, Latin America, is not unlike taking some of the trenches in Flanders. The best men are bound to win, but not as a matter of hysteria or cheap enthusiasm.

Our most enterprising merchants, using this word in something like the old sense, which implies enterprise, courage, and credit, seem to be tired of the common complaints of lack of shipping facilities, long-time credits, poor packing and the usual hectorings of consular reports. With all of the efforts now being made to bring about cordial and close commercial relations with the several South American countries the Administration can help our merchants enormously and at least theoretically support the views of President Wilson and his Cabinet, by having their Consuls differentiate as to the particular condition covering not only their own cities, but the countries which also they serve. For example, Bolivia needs goods which the Argentine has no use for, and Chile requires much that Brazil would find utterly useless. Besides, we North Americans are apt to forget that each of these States in Latin America has its own international problems, both political and commercial, which are just as important to them as our relations are, for example, with themselves or with England and Germany.

If President Wilson shall care to translate his charming words into effective deeds through the medium of the various departments established for that purpose, and these departments will meet our merchants, our manufacturers, our shipping men and our bankers on the broad basis of creating a trade, transporting it when created and holding on to it against all comers, his dream will find fulfillment in the course of time through the effective co-operation of his hearers. Otherwise, it must remain a dream just as that of the regeneration of Mexico.

CHARLES PAUL MACKIE.

THE DEEP BRITISH PURSE.

Amount to Which the National Debt Could Be Increased.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your editorial, "A Credit Limit to the War," in Sunday's edition, with great interest. I do not, however, agree with your conclusion as to a financial breakdown, at least in so far as the Allies are concerned. In support thereof I submit the following analysis of conditions at the end of the Napoleonic wars and those of today, believing, as I do, that Great Britain is destined to play the same important part in the present struggle as she did then:

I am safe in asserting that very few people realize that the gross national debt of the United Kingdom, prior to the outbreak of the present war, was very much smaller than the debt of 100 years ago. The national debt in July, 1914, was approximately £700,000,000 ($3,500,000,000) while in 1814 it was in excess of £900,000,000 ($4,500,000,000). The annual cost in 1914 was about 8 shillings per head, while in 1814 it exceeded 41 shillings.

If we take the population as a basis, we find that in 1814 the population of the United Kingdom was approximately 17,000,000, while in 1914 it was about 46,000,000. On this basis therefore, the United Kingdom could stand a comparative debt of almost $14,000,000,000. If, however, we take the annual cost as a comparative basis, we find that the 1914 debt, costing 8 shilling per head, could be multiplied five times, giving us the stupendous total of $17,500,000,000 before the cost to each individual in the United Kingdom would be equal to that of 1814, viz., 41 shillings per head. This, therefore, would be the actual comparative money basis debt that the United Kingdom could assume before the country had arrived at its 1814 position.

Here, however, enters the element which I might term the "money value basis," viz., the purchasing power of the shilling of 1914 compared with that of 1814. I believe it has been pretty well established that the shilling of 100 years ago was easily worth three times as much as the shilling of today on a purchasing power basis. Wages and incomes have risen to the point where a charge of 41 shillings per head at the present time would be far less of a tax on the people than 41 shillings a hundred years ago. If, however, we assume that the shilling of 1814 had a "money value" basis of only half again that of the 1914 shilling, we can then safely compare an annual per capita cost of 60 shillings in 1914 with that of 41 shillings in 1814. To arrive at this cost, therefore, we must add 50 per cent. to the above total of $17,500,000,000, making a grand total of over $26,000,000,000 before the United Kingdom has reached the identical debt carrying point that it attained in 1814. Personally, I am satisfied it may be carried many billions beyond this figure, as the colonies realize they are in this war to sink or swim with the mother country and every available taxable resource of the Empire, that was non-existent in 1814, will be pledged to the successful prosecution of the present conflict.

Lloyd George knew the history of his country when he remarked at the beginning of the war that the purse of the Empire would win this conflict as it did that with Napoleon. As above outlined, I believe that Great Britain, and therefore the Allies, can carry this war on for several years before the financial situation will really cause anxiety to the British Exchequer.

B. WINCKLER.

Brooklyn, May 31, 1915.

Bedticking Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is from Mrs. Chester Duryea, who is doing relief work at Dinard, France:

"How kind of you to send THE TIMES, which I gave to a poor little hospital of legless soldiers! Could you get your friends to contribute to sending me some coarse ticking for mattress covers and white sewing cotton, No. 40, for a hospital where wounded are on the floor? The shop here will not sell more than one spool and there is no more ticking." Address Duryea, care of A. G. A., American Relief Clearing House, Pier 57 North River, New York City.

NINA DURYEA.

New York, June 2, 1915.

SERIAL BONDS NO CHEAPER.

Their Advantage Lies in the Simplicity of the Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In recent numbers of THE TIMES there has been a discussion as to the relative merits of sinking fund bonds and serial bonds. Alfred D. Chandler takes as an illustration $1,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds and makes this comparison: (1) If the bonds are to run fifty years, and are to be redeemed through the accumulation of a sinking fund on a 4 per cent. basis, the total of the payments on account of the debt will be $2,323,057; (2) if the bonds are issued serially, one-fiftieth part of them to be redeemed every year, the total of the payments will be $2,020,000. The difference of $303,057 in favor of the serial bonds he regards as a "saving," but that term is misleading. The total of the payments in the second case is less than in the first, simply because in the beginning the rate at which the bonds are paid off in the second case is greater than the rate at which they are offset in the first case, and of course the faster the bonds are paid off the less the accumulation of interest. But if that constitutes a saving, then it would be a far greater saving to make the term of the bonds five years instead of fifty.

Mr. Chandler's mistake is in assuming that the sum of the payments represents the total cost of the bonds regardless of the dates on which the payments are to be made. In other words, he ignores the matter of interest in connection with the payments. A payment to be received now is wor

ELEANOR TOWNSEND WEDS HORACE GREEN

Bride Wears Lace Made for a Belgian Princess More Than Fifty Years Ago.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

Ceremony in Calvary Church Followed by a Home Reception—Mr. Green Former War Correspondent.

The wedding of Horace Green, the youngest son of the late George Walton Green and of Mrs. Green, and Miss Eleanor Rodman Townsend took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The church was decorated simply with plants and palms, with white flowers on the altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector of the church, and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, the head of the Groton School.

Miss Townsend walked up the nave with her brother, Arthur Rodman Townsend, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin gown had a low corsage of chiffon and old point lace, and long tulle sleeves. Down the front of the skirt fell a panel of old Brussels point lace, loaned by the bridegroom's mother. It was made for a Belgian Princess and was purchased fifty years ago in Belgium by Mrs. Green's father, Mr. Atwater, and worn by her at her wedding. The two bridesmaids were the Misses Eloise Bloodgood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fanshawe Bloodgood, and Miss Elizabeth Reed, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Latham Gallup Reed. Their simple frocks were blue taffeta with straight full skirts, lifted a bit at the left side and caught at the hip with a cluster of pink roses. The Garibaldi blouse bodices opened in V fashion, a little at the back and much at the front. Triple frills of white tulle finished the neck and the elbow-length straight sleeves. Their large yellow leghorn hats were trimmed with bright blue ribbon, matching the frocks. A single long-stemmed pink rose was drawn through the ribbon at the left side and the flower drooped almost to the ear. Sash ends of the ribbon hung at the back. Their flowers were stem bouquets of pink roses.

There were also two little flower girls who walked hand in hand and carried little wicker baskets tied with blue ribbon and filled with the tiniest of pink roses and buds. They wore white lingerie frocks and bowl hats of natural straw with little pink roses back, and loops of narrow blue ribbon depended inside of the brim over their ears. They were Rosalie Slack, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slack, and Martha R. Humphrey, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Humphrey.

Mr. Green had his brother, Walton A. Green of Boston, as his best man and the ushers were Harold Phelps Stokes, Charles C. Townsend, Alan N. Mann, Wheelock Bigelow, W. Thorn Kissel, and George S. Hornblower. The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's mother, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Townsend, who received, wore white satin, veiled with black net, a black hat, and carried mauve orchids. Mrs. Green, the bridegroom's mother, who assisted, wore gray chiffon embroidered in blue and white flowers and wore a hat in the same colors and carried flame-colored roses.

The engagement was announced only two weeks ago. The bride made her début two years ago. Mr. Green, who was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1903, was war correspondent of The Evening Post last Autumn, but returned to this country last Winter.

Among the guests at the church were Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Charles A. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Humphrey, Mrs. C. C. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Littlejohn, Lomax Littlejohn, Mr. and Mrs. Athan Reed, Mrs. Walton A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Riker, the Misses Frances and Audrey Riker, Mrs. Herbert Adams, Mrs. Langdon Geer, Mrs. Drelincourt Martin, Mrs. David Pyle, Mrs. F. J. Danforth, Mrs. Theodore Steinway, Mrs. Henry S. Munroe.

Gen. Quincy O. Gillmore, Miss Gillmore, Gen. Appleton and Mrs. Appleton, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. John B. Pine, Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell, the Misses Rosalie Coe, Dorothy Bull, Lena R. Curtis, Cornelia Van A. and Josephine C. Chapin, Gladys Endicott, Eleanora Kissel, Florence Gayley, Ruth Welch, Eva T. McAdoo, Margery H. Clinton, Ina A. Kissel, Helen Green, Helen and May Grannis, Harriet Blake, Catharine P. Loveland, Constance Hill, Mary Fisher, Mary Atwater, Florence Van Pelt Wyck, Alice and Edith Pine, Helen Peabody, Elizabeth and Virginia Gallaudet and Louise Wickham.

Trevor-Haven Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Alice Haven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven of 6 East Fifty-third Street, and George Schieffelin Trevor, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, will take place on Saturday, June 26, in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. Their engagement was announced last July.

Miss Haven is a granddaughter of the late George G. Haven, who was prominently associated with the Metropolitan Opera House. Her sister, Miss Lila Haven, was married to Gilbert E. Jones.

Mr. Trevor is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, and is a grandson of the late George R. Schieffelin on the paternal side. His sisters are the Misses Margaret and Louise Trevor.

Lawrence-Brown Wedding June 10.

The wedding of Mrs. Caroline Lawrence Brown of 16 East Forty-eighth Street and Townsend Lawrence of Flushing, L. I., is to take place on June 10 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Mr. Lawrence took out his marriage license yesterday.

Their engagement was announced late in May. Mrs. Brown's first husband, the late Francis Gordon Brown, Jr., was a nephew of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. She is 34 years old.

Mr. Lawrence, who is 43 years of age, is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and his home at Flushing is one of the finest in that section of Long Island. His first wife was Miss Herminia Barnes, who died in May, 1913, about eight months after her marriage.

J. F. Dryden, 2d, to Wed Miss Batty

Mr. and Mrs. S. Albert Batty of Utica, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leila Florence Batty, to John F. Dryden, 2d, a grandson of the late Senator John F. Dryden of New Jersey. Mr. Dryden is the only son of Forest F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He is a member of this year's graduating class at Yale University. No date has been set for the wedding.

SHEPHERD—SMITH.

Mrs. Lilliam L. Shepherd of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Hildegarde R. Shepherd, to G. Howard Smith of this city. Mr. Smith, who is in business at Newburgh, N. Y., is a civil engineer and a graduate of the New York University, class of '11. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Clara A. Burnham Engaged.

Mrs. James Kellogg Burnham of 2 West Eighty-sixth Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Avery Burnham, to John Winthrop Platner, Professor of Church History at Andover Theological Seminary and Harvard University. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

MEDALS FOR SEA RESCUE.

Captain and Men of the Philadelphia Honored for Saving Chester's Men.

Captain Arthur R. Mills, Chief Officer Harold Candy, First Officer T. H. Lyons, and twelve of the crew of the American liner Philadelphia received medals yesterday morning for rescuing thirty-three of the crew of the Dutch tank steamship Chester, which foundered in a gale on Feb. 4. Chief Officer Candy was in charge of the first lifeboat which struggled in the high seas for two hours and rescued twenty-two of the Chester's men. First Officer Lyons commanded the second boat which brought off the captain and the rest of the crew.

The presentation, which commenced with a gold medal for Captain Mills and silver medals for his two officers, was made by A. A. Ravn, President of the United States Life Saving Benevolent Association, in the presence of representatives of the line, on board the Philadelphia.

A cablegram was received yesterday from Amsterdam, stating that Queen Wilhelmina had issued a royal decree, conferring gold and silver medals upon Capt. Arthur R. Mills and his crew for saving the Chester's men.

HIS BRIDE-TO-BE IS RICH.

F. B. Rutherford to Wed Lillian Thatcher, Worth $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 4.—Announcement of the engagement of Forest B. Rutherford of New York City and Miss Lillian Thatcher of Pueblo was made today. The wedding may occur tomorrow at Rosemont, the Thatcher mansion. The bride-to-be is the millionaire daughter of the late Banker John A. Thatcher. She is a young society favorite.

The bridegroom-elect was formerly in charge of the Guggenheim interests at Pueblo and later in Mexico. For some time past he has been in charge at the New York home office. The bridal tour will extend to New York by way of the San Francisco Exposition. New York will be the future residence.

VISITS OAKLAND FARM.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt Selects Personal Belongings to be Sent to Lenox

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt came to Oakland Farm today on the private car Wayfarer. With Frederick L. Merriam and Charles E. Crocker, Secretaries of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, she went over the residence, remaining for the day. This is Mrs. Vanderbilt's first visit to the farm since her husband's death. She selected personal belongings from the farm to be sent to Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford of New York are occupying the Thorn villa.

Russian Ambassador and Madame Bakhmeteff are due from New York tomorrow.

Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray of New York are due at the Pinard cottages June 15.

Commodore Arthur Curtis James, E. Hayward Ferry, Elisha Dyer, Francis A. Clark, Philip A. Clark, Lispenard Stewart, William Storrs Welles, and Paul A. Andrews have returned from New York.

Robert S. Hone, who is spending the week-end at his cottage, plans a fishing trip in Canada.

Mrs. William Woodward of New York is here inspecting the Cloisters, where extensive improvements are being made.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont have directed the opening of By-the-Sea.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan of New York arrives at Seaview near Thursday.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will shortly arrive at Seaverge for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis of New York, who are spending the early season at their Lenox estate, arrive in Newport July 1.

John J. McCullough, Spencer Eddy, and Valentine Mott are registered at the Newport Golf Club.

Mrs. Pauline Leroy French has arrived.

Mrs. James Russell Soley has concluded a visit with Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, returning to New York.

Mrs. Burke Roche and Maurice Roche and Francis Roche have arrived at Elm Court from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague of Washington are here for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Leroy Dresser take possession next week of the Paul cottage, which Mr. Dresser recently purchased.

Miss Helen S. North is visiting Mrs. French Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast of New York are occupying the Gibert cottage.

BERKSHIRE VILLAS OPEN.

Miss Florence Learned Is Hostess at Elmwood Court—The Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 4.—Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will leave New York tomorrow for an automobile trip in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia before opening Elm Court villa.

Miss Florence Learned has opened Elmwood Court in Pittsfield and is entertaining there Mrs. Frank E. Kernochan of Colorado Springs, Mrs. Barrett Browning, and Miss May Stafford of New York.

Mrs. B. K. Stevens arrived this evening at her Main Street cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson have Mr. and Mrs. George M. Boardman as guests at Biantyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright of Rye, N. Y. arrived tonight at Curtis Hotel for a tour of the Berkshires.

Mrs. Armitage Whitman of New York has arrived in Tyringham, where Dr. and Mrs. Royal Whitman have taken a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French and Miss Margaret French are at Chesterwood for the season.

Arriving at the Maplewood in Pittsfield are Mrs. John B. Morris, Mrs. J. C. B. Pendleton, J. Marshall Thomas of Baltimore, Mrs. J. L. Rogers, Miss C. S. Rogers of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Allen of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Albert A. Sprague and Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge have opened Upland Fields in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock came up yesterday to Eastover, their estate in the north of Lenox.

Wm. Frederick Schumeck at Valley Head are Daniel Sargent, Eben S. Draper, and Broughton Cobb of Boston.

Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, 2d, is an arrival at the Purrington Inn, Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Hobart, Miss Margaret Hobart, and Mrs. L. Bolton Bangs, who have been at Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, have returned to New York.

Mrs. George C. Thomas has returned to Stockbridge from a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mott Davis in Shirley, Mass.

Miss Gladys E. Tefft has opened her country place in Great Barrington.

Miss Dorothy Newhouse to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Newhouse of Tiermore, Hutton Park, West Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Newhouse, to Lee Fraser of Detroit, Mich. Mr. Newhouse is the Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Miss Newhouse made her début in this city last year. No date has been set for the wedding.

McClelland-Parmele Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Grace M. McClelland, daughter of Mrs. Lewis L. McClelland, and Charles Roome Parmele, Jr., of this city, has been announced. Mrs. McClelland formerly resided in Pittsburgh. Mr. Parmele is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Parmele of New Brighton, S. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

WOMEN WIN HORSE PRIZES AT TUXEDO

Mrs. David Wagstaff and Mrs. Preston Davie Are Victors in Saddle Classes.

ARMY OFFICERS IN TESTS

Lieut. Sears Takes the Grafton Long-Jumping Contest—Gay Society Throng Attends.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 4.—The annual Horse Show opened today at Tuxedo with ideal weather and attracted a large throng of society people. It was a gay day at the colony, and was one of the largest shows ever held at Tuxedo inasmuch at it interested the United States Army contingent. Every colonist had a week-end party, and there were dinners at the club.

The morning session was practically for local talent, but the afternoon show brought out some competition, every entrant being a horse of note.

The Grafton long-jumping contest was a beautiful test, and was won by Lieut. C. P. Sears of the Third Cavalry, riding his bay gelding Kieffer, who jumped 22 feet 1 inch, beating Robert Goelet's Dr. Jones by a narrow margin.

The ladies' local saddle class was also interesting locally and was won by Mrs. David Wagstaff with her black gelding Pointer in two classes.

The combination saddle and harness class went to Miss Clemance Craft with The Minx, and the Powelton Farm's entry, Killee, won the red ribbon.

In the obedience test for hunters and jumpers Captain R. G. Alexander won first and second prizes with Metaphor and True Heart, and Miss Carol Harriman, riding her chestnut gelding Jock, took third prize.

Mrs. Preston Davie, riding Maximum, won three firsts in the amateur ladies' saddle classes, and Miss Carol Harriman won two firsts in the polo mount classes.

Tomorrow morning there will be the trotting contests, followed in the afternoon by the officers' chargers, hunters' performance, officers' pairs of jumpers, the hunter championship, and the saddle championship.

The judges today were J. E. Cowdin, in the hunter's jumpers and polo mounts, and R. L. A. Lawrence Smith, of the saddle horses, ponies, and officers' chargers.

Some of the awards: Local combination horses to be shown in harness, and then under saddle, performances in harness counting 40 per cent. and performances under saddle 60 per cent.—Dr. Green's Seaskin first, Mrs. E. M. Weld's Richmond second, and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes's Chesty third.

Saddle pony not over 13.2—Miss Sallie M. Ruperti's Black Joe first, Miss W. N. Ruperti's Irish Rose second, and Miss Marian Wickes's Buff third.

Ladies' novice saddle, to be ridden by ladies in side saddle, Harry Balfe's Maximum first, Miss Margaret F. Tompkins's Piccadilly Percy second, and Miss L. H. Murr's Beverly third.

Hunters up to carrying 160 pounds to hounds—Harvey S. Ladew's Gaylight first, Mrs. P. A. Clark's Sam second, and Francis J. Meehan's Mullacrew third.

Hunters, up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds—Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Tiptoe, first; Mrs. E. H. Harriman's Sweet Lips, second; Captain R. G. Alexander's True Heart, third.

Ladies' hunters, to be ridden by lady on side saddle, must be up to carrying 165 pounds, to hounds—Miss Carol Harriman's Charles, first; Miss Lida L. Fleitman's Cygnet, second; Harvey S. Ladew's Gaylight, third.

Saddles, horse to carrying 200 pounds, and must not carry less than this weight—Miss Clemence Craft's The Model, first; C. and J. Stables' Fisherman, second; Miss H. G. Allen's Royal George, third.

Officers' jumpers, to be shown over regular course, performance on eye to count—Captain J. M. P. Isard's Nimrod, first; Captain J. M. Burrough's Pula, second; Lieutenant North's bay gelding, third.

Polo mounts, up to carrying 200 pounds Mrs. E. H. Harriman's Tally Ho, first; Mrs. David Wagstaff's Creampuff, second; Stoddard Hoffman's Surprise, third.

The Grafton Long Jump, for hunters and jumpers, to be jumped over a three-foot hurdle and pasteboard boxes—Lieutenant C. P. Stearn's Kieffer, 22 feet 1 inch, first; Robert Goelet's Dr. Jones, 19 feet 11 inches, second; Miss Lida T. Fleitman's Cygnet, 18 feet, third.

Today's Weddings.

Many weddings are scheduled for today, the majority of them in the country.

Miss Sarah Delano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, will be married to Roland L. Redmond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, at Tivoli, N. Y. In Beverly, Mass., the marriage of Miss Hope Norman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, and Talbot C. Bacon, son of the former Ambassador to France, will be celebrated. At Glen Cove, L. I., Miss Louise Tiffany Frank is to wed Talbot Jones Taylor, Jr. Hamilton Fish, Jr., is to be one of the ushers at the wedding of Miss Dorothy Sutphin and Alanson Trask Enos, Jr., in Christ Church, Brooklyn.

In Warwick, N. Y., Miss Elizabeth Belcher Dunning of this city, and Rennard Underwood, are to be married. In Christ Church, at Short Hills, N. J., Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, daughter of the late Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J., will be married to William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., of New York. Miss Charlotte P. Lent, whose sister, Miss Harriet Lent, was married on Tuesday, will become the bride of Norton Blackstone Leo, in St. Stephen's Church, this city.

In Philadelphia, the marriage of Mrs. Mabel Hatch Austin, daughter of Roswell D. Hatch of New York, and David Banks, is to be celebrated.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those leaving on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.) — George Alexander, Miss Maud Andrew, Miss Beatrice Archer, C. J. Baker, T. N. Ballantine, James Banner, N. S. Barrington, Lorraine Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, S. H. Bethune, the Rev. W. Brown, A. J. Burrows, W. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Chadwick, T. S. Clarke, W. J. Cooper, Mrs. A. Cowle, James Dale, G. F. Dagnall, W. Dodd, A. L. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Draper, Miss H. T. Eaton, Miss Ivy Ellis, G. W. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Fleming, Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, Albert Gilmer, Mrs. Amy Guest, A. H. Guinlos, William Guthrie, John Hanwood, E. J. Hicks, Miss Hodgson, Professor A. Hopewell-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Howard, Mrs. Sam Hughes, Miss Garnet Hughes, Miss Florence Inness, H. Simpson Jennings, H. F. Kerr, Charles Kurzman, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lanford, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Lyle-Samuel, Mrs. W. Marsh, W. R. Moss, Miss Mabel Nott, T. Wigney Percyval, Miss R. R. Porter, Mrs. C. E. B. Price, Alexander Reid, M. B. Stone, W. P. Sweeney, Miss A. A. Vaughan, Robert Watchorn, Dr. A. M. Yeatis, Lady Yorke.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Edward Bement, J. W. Belisle, Charles Butler, Count Ramon Halbiani, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Crawford, Dr. W. Dreyfus, M. Eastman, A. N. Gavin, Walter Hall, R. N. Hall, L. Hatfield, Owen Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kroll, S. Le Roy, G. B. McClary, Mrs. J. Ourard, Mrs. Rose Planet, Miss Ruth Patterson, D. T. Rogers, J. R. Slattery, Dr. C. W. Stone, Miss J. W. Sutherland, and Miss Irene Theye.

DUCA DEGLI ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Miss Lucrezia Bori, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Carver, John H. Corri, F. C. Copleus, A. A. Livingston, B. Heath Riggs, Captain Luigi Stella, Mrs. E. Smith, and Mrs. E. Howell Newman.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Bergen on the Bergensfjord were:

T. Bull, Mrs. Augusta Baldina, Miss J. Fredmann, Miss Maud Nanson, E. W. Beach, Michael Junis, Mrs. A. Nanson, T. H. Miller, Mrs. M. M. Trump, and George J. King.

MAGICIANS AT TRICK DINNER.

150 Professionals Mystify One Another with New "Stunts."

The waiters on the twenty-fourth floor of the McAlpin last night suffered untold tortures when the time came to collect the tips from the Society of American Magicians, whose 150 members and their wives were holding their eleventh annual dinner in their trick clothes. Some expected the dimes and quarters to vanish from the plate and others were prepared to see them metamorphosed into anything from rabbits to pots of growing plants and American flags. However, nothing like that happened—to the waiters.

The society confined its tricks to its own members, possibly to demonstrate that no magician is so clever that he can't be fooled. He can. Sargent, whose full name is J. W. Sargent, though among magicians that does not count, lifted a meat knife on the tips of his fingers and set all those at his table gasping. That was the signal for Theodore Bamberg to whip out a piece of string and let an innocent bystander cut it, and then put it together again right in front of the innocent bystander's astonished eyes.

On the stage at the end of the room was a table with places for fourteen set. Before the dinner the names of the dead members of the society were read off, and as each was called Miss Mildred Ruclere turned down the plate at that place. The seats at the "silent table" were reserved for Alexander Herrmann the Great, B. De Kolta, Imro Fox, Leon Herrmann, and others.

John Philip Quinn, known as Quinn the Reformed Gambler, showed that even magicians can be separated from their money by dealing poker hands and telling them what cards they held. Quinn said he had been fighting gambling for twenty-eight years, and that the best way to put the business down and cut was to show people how they didn't stand a chance to win.

There were toasts to Harry A. Kellar, "Dean of Magic," and Francis J. Martinka, "Grandfather of Magic." The society will meet tonight in Martinka's studio, 493 Sixth Avenue, and experiment with more tricks and elect officers.

Geo. M. Cohan Again Heads Friars.

At the annual election of officers yesterday at the Friars' Club at 107 West Forty-fifth Street, the regular ticket was unanimously chosen. The officers are: George M. Cohan, Abbot; Ralph Trier, Dean; John J. Gleason, Corresponding Secretary; Rennold Wolf, Recording Secretary; Richard J. Hatzel, Treasurer; Irving Berlin, Fred Block, Leo Frank, Jerome Siegel, and Channing Pollock, Governors to serve two years, and D. Frank Dodge a Governor, to succeed Ralph Trier, and to serve one year.

The reports of the officers showed the club to be in good condition, and the announcement was made that the new building would be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1 next.

CARNEGIES AT BAR HARBOR.

Arrive at Point de Acadie for the Season—Mrs. J. Astor at Isle Cote

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived this morning for the season at Point de Acadie, one of the Vanderbilt cottages. Both expressed themselves as much pleased with Bar Harbor. The trip from New York was made in Charles Schwab's private car, and the party was met at Mount Desert Ferry by the El Palcita, the yacht Mr. Carnegie has chartered. He is in excellent health and expects to spend considerable time motoring and golfing here.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her little son arrived this morning and are at Isle Cote, one of the Vanderbilt cottages, for the season.

Mrs. John I. Kane of New York arrived this evening and is at her cottage, the Breakwater, for the season.

EMBASSIES AT BEVERLY.

British and Italian Summer Legations Taken Over by Diplomats.

Special to The New York Times.

BEVERLY, June 4.—The British Embassy, located in the Fannie Powell Mason Cottage, on Prince Street, at the Cove, was opened for the season today. Lady Spring-Rice is expected tomorrow for the season, and Sir Cecil Spring Rice will arrive next week. The Ambassador will spend what time he can get away from Washington at the cottage.

The Italian Embassy was also opened for the season today. It is in the Pitch Pine Hall Cottage, at the Farms, formerly occupied by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and former Secretary of State Knox.

HEGEMAN TAX $4,319.

No Levy on Chattels Left in Safe by Insurance Man's Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 4.—According to the report of William C. Clark, Transfer Tax Appraiser, filed today, Mrs. Evelyn Lyon Hegeman, wife of John R. Hegeman, the President of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, left a taxable estate of $245,956, which is inherited by the husband, who must pay to the State a tax of $4,319. She died at the Hegeman country home on Orienta Point.

Mrs. Hegeman had $21,550 and stocks and bonds worth $75,000 in a private safe in the Hegeman home. This property was not taxable, as John R. Hegeman, Jr., a son, proved that the securities were given to him by his mother in 1904 by this note written by Mrs. Hegeman: "A cheerful gift to our beloved son from his devoted mama—April 1, 1904."

The cash was part of a sum given to Mrs. Hegeman by her husband for household expenses, and the amount found in the safe was the balance unexpended and which belonged to Mr. Hegeman.

Frank V. Ketcham Left $150,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 4.—A petition for letters of administration on the estate of Frank V. Ketcham, of Yonkers, was filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains, to-day, by William P. Ketcham, a brother. The value of the estate is about $150,000. The heirs, in addition to the petitioner, are Mrs. Mary A. Ketcham, Lulu Ketcham, a sister, and Charles H. Ketcham.

Rabbi Finds Abandoned Baby.

Rabbi Benjamin Fried of 1,401 Park Avenue, near 104th Street, well known on the east side of Harlem because he has no synagogue, but goes from temple to temple preaching and teaching, was starting out on a religious mission last night with his daughter, Miss Sophie Fried, when they found in the vestibule of their home a boy six weeks old, dressed in a white silk cap and white coat, over other garments hand embroidered. The baby was sent to Bellevue.

Capt. Gill to Command the Delaware.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Capt. W. A. Gill of the Naval Examining Board was assigned today to command the battleship Delaware, succeeding Capt. W. L. Rodgers, who goes to the Naval General Board.

City Brevity.

It was announced at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last night that the launching of the United States ship Arizona, set for June 19, had not been postponed, as reported erroneously, and, furthermore, that there was no dissatisfaction among the men of the navy yard because the launching falls on the Saturday when they were to have had their first half-holiday.

GAMBOLING LAMBS ENTERTAIN ROYALLY

Huge Audience Packs the Century at the Benefit for the Actors' Fund.

$17,500 FOR FIRST NIGHT

"Nine Pianists—Nine"—and a Chinese Melodrama Are High Lights in a Sumptuous Program.

The Lambs came forth and gambolled in the open last evening, and for the occasion the huge Century Theatre was packed to the doors. It was the first performance of the annual public gambol, always a big event in the history of the year's theatricals, and especially a big event this Spring, because all the moneys taken in are to be turned into the treasury of the Actors' Fund of America.

The entertainment they prepared last evening was just a vaudeville bill, but such a vaudeville bill as no manager in this country or any other could possibly afford to produce. Such a brief as the Lawyers' Club could draw, such a sum as the Bankers' Association could raise—of such quality is the entertainment the Lambs can give when they are in the mood. They were in the mood last evening. Actors, artists, composers, musicians, singers, dramatists—they all most amiably put their heads together and the result was excellent fun. Nine composers playing on as many pianos at the same time, six famous cartoonists all drawing for dear life at the same time, several thousand confirmed theatregoers all applauding at the same time—that is a suggestion of what it was like.

That popular but overworked word "capacity" is quite inadequate to describe the proportions of the audience that assembled at the quondam New Theatre. Every seat was taken, of course, and the aisles and steps and corners were also taken. Outside they counted the till, and before the evening was half over were able to announce that the receipts for this one performance, taking into consideration some of the prices paid at the auction, amounted to $17,500. The two performances today will bring in $12,000 more, so that, minus an inconsiderable deduction for expenses, the Lambs will be able to turn over to the Actors' Fund a sorely needed sum of close to $30,000.

There is not room in this column to reprint the long program or even to give the names of all those who had parts to play. The entertainment ranged all the way from a compact little Chinese melodrama to a diverting colloquy between Frank Tinney and the leader of the orchestra, whom he seemed to know. The entertainers ranged all the way from Ernest Hare, dressed as a little Dutch clock, to Tom Wise, dressed as a large, philosophic soldier.

That number which might have been called "Nine Pianists—Nine" lingers agreeably in the memory. You must picture a grand piano placed with nine well-known composers seated on as many piano stools. There was Victor Herbert at one end and Raymond Hubbell at the other. It was entertaining to hear Irving Berlin play the verse of his "Alexander's Rag Time Band" and then give the syncopated direction to the others while they banged out the chorus. And many a memory of Edna May singing most demurely the "Follow On" song must have stalked the aisles when Gustave Kerker led his fellow-composers from the old score of "The Belle of New York."

Then there was "The River of Souls," a cunning and stirring one-act Chinese melodrama, well staged and well played. It was in the nature of a pocket-sized "Mr. Wu," but it was made of better stuff. The sinister Chinese mandarin, whose own gulle is turned against him, this honorable playlet was augustly written by John L. Golden and would find high favor in a program of one-act plays. You saw Effingham Pinto as the lily flower, Suey Sin Fah, and Vincent Serrano as the adoring lover, the wood carver of the Chinese city. The rôle of a romantic Celestial is just what Mr. Serrano has been looking for.

Mr. Golden also furnished the book, lyrics and music for a quite charming little fantasy called "The Clock Shop," wherein a false alarm clock tries to win the hand of the little Dutch clock by accusing her sweetheart of having once been fast. The decision is left to Father Time—played by John Hendricks—for Time alone can tell and by his decision the little Dutch clocks live happily ever after, giving forth the work of their hands from the twin towers of an ancient church. Here Clifton Crawford, as the old clock maker, did very good work indeed.

Robert Mantell, James O'Neill and Tom Wise were some of the old favorites in the long cast enlisted for "Why?" the ambitious war allegory in five scenes contributed by George V. Hobart. It is not easy to speak of "Why?" with enthusiasm.

"The Temple of Fame" was an elaborate trial scene, where a jury of such notables as Gassaway Daly, the press agent, and Ernest Ironhand, the head usher, sat in judgment on certain claimants, each of whom sought to occupy the vacant pedastal of the Drama. You saw Mr. Mantell give the "To be or not" and you saw Eddie Foy present the seven little Foys, with Willie Collier making a vain effort to pass himself off as an eighth little Foy. And after all the claims had been presented you saw that a statue occupied the pedestal and that it was still the statue of Edwin Booth.

Then dozens of Lambs who had not yet appeared jostled onto the stage for the finale, which was just a "Thank you" and "Good night."

'SIEGFRIED' SUNG OUTDOORS

Wagner's Pastoral Opera Given in Harvard Stadium with Notable Cast.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 4.—A host of music lovers, almost equalling in numbers the crowds of the big football days, witnessed a notable outdoor performance of Wagner's music-drama "Siegfried" in the Harvard Stadium to night.

The cast follows: Brünnhilde, Johanna Gadski; Erda, Ernestine Schumann-Heink; Waldvogel, Alma Gluck; Siegfried, Johannes Sembach; Mime, Albert Reiss; Wotan, Clarence Whitehill; Alberic, Otto Goritz; Fafner, Basil Ruysdael. Alfred Hertz, leader of German opera in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was the conductor. The musicians under his direction, consisting of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra, was increased to 120 players. The production was under the supervision of S. Kronberg.

Weather conditions were good. There was little wind, and although the night was cool, automobile robes, steamer rugs, and other heavy wraps kept the audience comfortable.

In order that the tones of the singers might be heard in all sections of the amphitheatre, a sounding board of licorice wood was constructed above the stage and an apron was built on the front of the platform to perform similar service for the orchestral music. The resulting acoustics were remarkably good.

As "Siegfried" is a pastoral opera it is peculiarly adapted to outdoor representation, and one set of scenery, with a few minor changes, sufficed for the three acts. Both scenic and lighting effects were well arranged.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

After many postponements, Madison Square Garden will be opened this evening as a motion-picture house, with a seating capacity of 12,000 and with "The Sporting Duchess" as the first film of its season.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
All Books
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TWO PLUNGED TO DEATH.

Mrs. George Tweedy and Governess Killed in Accident in Mexico.

ON BOARD U. S. S. COLORADO, SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 4.—Mrs. George Tweedy of Los Angeles and New York and the family governess, Miss Kenner, were killed yesterday at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, when their carriage pitched over a high cliff. Mrs. Tweedy's three children were severely injured.

The accident was reported by radio today to the Colorado.

REV. T. J. BROSNAHAN DEAD.

Loyola College Professor and a Noted Man in the Society of Jesus.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Rev. Timothy J. Brosnahan, S. J., Professor of Ethics at Loyola College, Baltimore, and one of the most brilliant men in the Society of Jesus, died at Georgetown University Hospital here this afternoon of Bright's disease. Since he was ordained in 1885 he had been assigned to Georgetown, Loyola, Fordham, Boston, and other colleges of the order and was President of Boston College. With him at the time of his death were President Ennis of Loyola College, President Donlon of Georgetown University, and members of the Faculty of both institutions.

Father Brosnahan was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1856, and came to Washington with his parents the following year. He entered the Jesuit Society in 1873 at Frederick, Md., as a novitiate. He had been in poor health two years, and while a constant sufferer, continued to teach until last week, when he became desperately ill and was brought to Georgetown University Hospital. He is survived by his mother, a brother, James Brosnahan, in the Immigration Service in New York City, and three sisters. The interment will be in the cemetery at Georgetown University.

"Manhattan's Only Farmer" Dead.

Nicholas Zerrenner, 48 years old, known to the residents of Washington Heights as "Manhattan's Only Farmer," because he cultivated a farm of four city blocks left of a large estate originally farmed by his father, Henry Zerrenner, died yesterday in Bellevue as the result of a nervous breakdown. His farm was at Audubon Avenue and 191st Street. His father formerly owned land between 181st and 183th Streets and Audubon and Wadsworth Avenues. He is survived by his son, George, also a farmer, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY ELLIS, a silversmith, died yesterday in the Long Island College Hospital. He lived at 218 Nassau Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Ellis was a member of the Long Island Camp of the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. SARAH D. WINANS, Past National President of the Women's Relief Corps, died at her home in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday. She was 74 years old. Cerebral hemorrhage was the cause of death.

JOSEPH H. VAN BLARCOM, for many years a cloth expert with A. T. Stewart of New York, died in the Hackensack Hospital early yesterday. He was 68 years old, and left a widow, two sons, and two daughters. He was a son of the late Sheriff Jacob Z. Van Blarcom of Hackensack, N. J. His home was in Ridgewood.

JOHN S. GIBSON, 60 years old, former City Controller of Newark, N. J., died at his home, 77 Washington Street, Newark, yesterday. Mr. Gibson was for many years Secretary and Treasurer of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission. At one time he was publisher of The Dover Index and later business manager of The Newark Daily Advertiser.

Colonel CHARLES HENRY BOWEN, who rose from a private to a Colonel while a member of Pickett's Brigade during the civil war, died yesterday at the Washington Heights Hospital, in his seventy-third year. After the war he returned to Cincin

DETROIT SHUTS OUT YANKEES—DODGERS WIN IN WEST—TURF—LAWN TENNIS

TY COBB'S DARING UPSETS YANKEES

Steals Bases, Home Plate, and Shuts Out New York, 3 to 0.

Look; there he goes!!

Ty Cobb is loose again on a base galloping spree. He romps to first on a single. Slim Caldwell pitches to Nunamaker, and the ball nestles in his big mitt. Cobb, a few feet off first, suddenly bolts into action and races to second. Nunamaker, amazed at the Georgian's daring, stands dumfounded.

He throws the ball to Dan Boone just as the Southern Flyer jumps into second base. The steel spikes flash in the waning sun and Cobb is lost in a cloud of dust. Nunamaker's nervous toss rolls into centre field and the Georgia Gem bounds to his feet and tears to third. He's as safe as the Bank of England. Cobb's sarcastic smile angers his hoodwinked opponents.

Now the speed-crazed comet dashes up and down the third-base line, trying to rattle Caldwell. Will Cobb have the nerve to try to steal home? You said it; he will. Caldwell doesn't think so. No one thinks so, but Cobb. The Yanks' lanky pitcher hurls the ball at the batsman like a rifle ball. As the ball left his hand Cobb bounded over the ground like a startled deer.

At the plate crouched Nunamaker. He was so surprised that he didn't know his own name. Cobb dashed through the air toward the scoring pan. His lithe body swerved away from Nunamaker's reach and clouds of dirt kicked up by his spikes blinded the eyes of Nunamaker, Caldwell, and Silk O'Loughlin.

The umpire ruled that the catcher didn't touch Cobb. He also ruled that Cobb hadn't touched the plate. While the Yankee players were protesting Cobb sneaked around the bunch and touched the plate.

A smart young feller, this same Cobb.

The bold piracy of Captain Kidd was like taking ice-cream cones from children compared with that. Caldwell threw his glove high in the air in derision at O'Loughlin's decision. Naturally Caldwell and Nunamaker were in a very disturbed state of mind.

So is a man when a "dip" relieves him of his watch-chain and wallet. Cobb pulled the wool over their eyes like a "sharper" unloading mining stock on a Rube. Caldwell was put out of the game for being mad because Cobb had outwitted him.

Aside from this outburst of daring the Southern Flyer also contributed all the other means whereby the Detroits were able to shut out the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. Oscar Vitt had teased a pass from Caldwell in the first inning. Cobb strutted chestily to the bat. From the coaching lines pearls of oratorical wisdom began to drop from Hughie Jennings's chiseled lips.

It sounded like this: "Come on you, Ty boy, attababy. Only one out, O, Ty. Bring 'em in, you kin do it. Old pepperino, Ty boy. Attaway to hit a baseball. There's Eh Yah, here we go."

Cobb gracefully swung on the ball. With a resounding crash it started on its dizzy flight between right and centre fields. The Georgia racer gathered speed as he went along. Bounding over the ground like a phantom, he turned first, flashed past second, and pulled up smiling at third, with Vitt already over the pan. Cobb's batting .400. Going up?

Then came old Sam Crawford, Cobb's partner in the pitcher-wrecking business. Sam would never leave his friend Cobb stranded like a modern Indian on the bases, not if he can help it. Crawford reasoned this way. He figured that if he didn't propel Tyrus home, Cobb would steal home, anyway, and cause the Yankees a lot of embarassment. So Wahoo Sam cracked out a single and Cobb walked home. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	4	4
Vitt, 3b.	3	1	0	3	3
Cobb, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
C'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Kav'h, 1b.	4	0	1	13	1
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	7
McKee, c.	2	0	0	10	0
Dubuc, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	5	27	15

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	4	4
Cree, cf.	4	0	1	5	0
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Boone, 2b.	4	0	1	1	1
Hersey, c.	3	0	0	5	1
*High ...	0	0	0	0	0
N'm'ker, c.	0	0	0	0	1
C'well, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Pieh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	0	4	27	9

*Ran for Sweeney in seventh inning.

Errors—Vitt, Nunamaker.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Maisel. Three-base hit—Cobb. Stolen bases—Cobb, Veach, Cook. Sacrifice runs—Detroit, 2. Sacrifice hit—McKee. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 4. First base on error—New York. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 4; off Dubuc, 1; off Pieh, 1 in 1-3 inning. Hit by pitcher — By Dubuc, (Cook.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 5; by Dubuc, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and Hildebrand.

White Sox Win in First Inning.

BOSTON, June 4.—Two runs gained by Chicago in the first inning, on E. Collins's daring base running, errors by Wagner and J. Collins's double were the only tallies scored in today's game. Scott was ably supported by Weaver, J. Collins, and E. Collins. Speaker was struck on the head by a speedy inshoot of Scott's in the first inning. By courtesy of Manager Rowland, Rodgers ran for him and Speaker resumed his play in the field, only to retire from the game in the third inning. It is believed he will be able to play tomorrow. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c.	4	0	2	3	0
E.C'ns, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
F'ner, 1f.	4	1	1	1	0
J. C'ns, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	6
Brief, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Breton, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
J. Sc't, p.	3	0	1	0	4
C'gan, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	2	7	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Wag'r, 2b.	4	0	1	5	3
Sp'ker, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoo'n, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'lit'l, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
E. Sc't, ss.	3	0	0	3	3
G'ner, 3b.	3	0	1	0	5
Cady, c.	2	0	0	2	3
C'gan, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Shore, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Rodgers	0	0	0	0	0
†Thomas	1	0	1	0	0
‡Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	0	4	27	15

*Ran for Speaker in first inning, and by courtesy batted for Shore in eighth inning.

†Batted for Cady in eighth inning.

‡Ran for Thomas in eighth inning.

Errors—Wagner, 2.

Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—J. Collins, Gardner, Schalk, Brief. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Fournier, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Quinlan. Double plays—E. Collins, Weaver, and Brief. Cady, Gardner, Scott, and Wagner. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shore, 1; off Scott, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Shore, 2; by Scott, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes.

Senators Rout Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Washington today defeated Cleveland, the first Western team to play here this season, 6 to 1. Two errors, three singles, and a wild pitch in the seventh inning gave the locals four runs. Shaw allowed only four hits, but one of his two passes, followed by a sacrifice, an error, and a passed ball, resulted in the visitors' only run. Williams walked on every one of his four trips to the plate. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0
Ch'n, ss.	4	0	1	1	3
G'kson, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
Smith, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
W'b'ns, 3b.	2	0	0	3	2
O'Neil, c.	3	0	0	6	0
Steen, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total.	29	1	4	24	11

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Acosta, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
C'n'lly, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
M'Ilier, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Milan, cf.	3	1	1	0	0
W'ms, 1b.	0	0	0	11	2
Gandil, 1b.	0	0	0	2	0
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	1	3
Henry, c.	3	0	0	10	1
McB'de, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
Shaw, p.	4	1	1	1	4
Total.	30	6	7	27	15

Errors—Chapman, Jackson, Graney, Smith, Wambsganss, Connolly.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	—6

Sacrifice hits—Smith, Wambsganss. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Stolen bases—Turner, Williams. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Steen, 7; off Shaw, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Washington, 2. Struck out—By Steen, 5; by Shaw, 7. Passed ball—Henry. Wild pitch—Steen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

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Prices and Terms to Suit.
REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.,
39 to 45 West 32d St., Near Broadway.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
Washington, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; Buffalo, 3.
Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Kansas City, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 3; Newark, 0.
Buffalo, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Richmond, 9; Jersey City, 5.
Montreal at Toronto.
(Postponed till later date.)
Buffalo at Rochester.
(Postponed till later date.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	28	15	.652
Detroit	27	17	.614
Boston	19	16	.543
New York	19	18	.513
Washington	17	19	.472
Cleveland	17	22	.437
St. Louis	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	14	27	.341

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	23	16	.590
Philadelphia	21	18	.538
Brooklyn	21	19	.523
Boston	20	19	.513
St. Louis	21	21	.500
Pittsburgh	18	21	.462
Cincinnati	16	21	.432
New York	15	20	.429

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571
Kansas City	24	18	.571
Newark	22	17	.565
St. Louis	20	17	.541
Chicago	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	21	20	.512
Baltimore	15	24	.385
Buffalo	14	29	.326

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	16	9	.640
Richmond	18	13	.581
Montreal	17	15	.531
Rochester	15	14	.517
Providence	15	15	.500
Toronto	14	17	.451
Jersey City	12	17	.414
Newark	10	17	.370

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore at Brooklyn.
Buffalo at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
St. Louis at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Jersey City.
Providence at Richmond.
Buffalo at Rochester.
(Two games.)
Montreal at Toronto.
(Two games.)

Athletics Win an Uphill Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Philadelphia played an uphill game today and defeated St. Louis by bunching hits with errors, 5 to 3. Oldring, Kopf and Murphy starred at the bat, each making two hits off Wellman, while Bush held his opponents to five hits. Malone, formerly of Mt. St. Joseph's Academy, Maryland, who has been playing under the name of Ryan, appeared in the line-up under his real name for the first time. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Walsh, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	2	3	0
McAvoy, c.	2	1	1	5	0
Lapp, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Malone, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
Kopf, 3b.	4	1	2	0	3
Bush, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total.	32	5	9	26	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Austin, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1
C. W'r, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Leary, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	6	0
W'man, p.	3	0	1	0	5
*E. W'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	3	5	24	8

*Batted for Wellman in ninth inning.

†Austin out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Pratt, Leary, Lavan, Malone, Kopf. (2.)

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—C. Walker, Walsh. Home run—Oldring. Stolen bases—Shotten, Williams, Murphy. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hits—Leary, McAvoy, Lapp, Bush. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 1; off Bush, 3. Struck out—By Wellman, 3; by Bush, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 8; St. Paul, 3.
At Columbus—Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 0.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

New York State League.

At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 6; Syracuse, 3.
At Scranton—Utica, 3; Scranton, 2.
At Elmira—Troy, 6; Elmira, 1.
At Binghamton—Albany, 7; Binghamton, 6.

New England League.

At Lynn—Lynn, 5; Manchester, 1.
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 9; Lowell, 0.
At Portland—Worcester, 12; Portland, 3.
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 6; Fitchburg, 2.

Colonial League.

At Pawtucket—New Bedford, 2; Pawtucket, 1.
At Brockton—Fall River, 4; Brockton, 1.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 3; Birmingham, 3. (Twelve innings; darkness.)
At Chattanooga—Mobile, 6; Chattanooga, 5.
At Little Rock—Atlanta, 6; Little Rock, 4.
At Memphis—New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At Rochester—Colgate, 4; Rochester, 0.
At Lafayette—Purdue, 2; Chicago, 1.
At Hartford—Hartford, (Colonial,) 4; Newark, (Federal,) 4. (Eleven innings; called by agreement.)
At Grand Rapids, Mich.—Chicago, (National,) 7; Grand Rapids, (Central,) 4.
At Springfield—Baltimore, (Federal,) 7; Springfield, (Colonial,) 2.

THE TURF.

PIPING ROCK RACES

Locust Valley, Long Island
TODAY
First Race at 2:30 P. M.

Special trains via Long Island Railroad leave Pennsylvania Station, Manhattan, and Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
Championship Polo after the Races.

DODGERS SHAKE OFF OLD HOODOO, COOPER

Brooklyn Team Plays Like Champions and Defeats Pittsburgh, 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 4.—Those ambitious Dodgers from Brooklyn broke open the first Western series of the Eastern clubs here today with a win over the Pirates that left no doubt in the minds of the 2,000 spectators as to why they are so far up in the race. They played like champions, hit at the right time, the outfield took care of everything, whether hard or easy, and the pitching of Ed Pfeffer could not be beat. There's the story of the 8 to 2 victory at Forbes Field today.

Fred Clarke had groomed the old Dodger hoodoo, Wilbur Cooper, but either Wilbur lost his cunning or else the Dodgers suddenly woke up to the fact that he was not unbeatable, and they proceeded to demonstrate that to everybody's satisfaction in the fifth inning and continued it in the sixth, when Manager Clarke turned down his thumb and Cooper vanished, Bob Harmon taking his place.

In the fifth, after Wheat had gone out on a close decision, Johnston to Cooper, the next man was passed. Then followed in quick succession singles by Getz, McCarty and O'Mara, two runs coming over, and when Myers doubled two more came clattering over the pan.

The Dodgers were in the right mood for scoring and when the sixth opened Stengel coaxed a walk, Wheat reached first on an error, then Cooper was relieved by Harmon. The change was not for the better, at least from a Pittsburgh standpoint, for Cutshaw, McCarty, O'Mara, and Myers singled, bringing over another quartet of tallies. Conzelman pitched the last two innings, and no more Brooklyn scores were made. They were not needed.

With the score 8 to 0, Pfeffer eased up a little in the sixth inning and a run was secured on two singles and a sacrifice fly, and they got another in the seventh on a hit, a hit batsman and an error. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	5	1	2	1	2
Myers, cf.	5	0	3	3	0
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Stengel, rf.	3	1	0	5	0
Wheat, lf.	4	1	0	1	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	2	2	0	4	0
Getz, ss.	4	1	1	0	1
McC'ty, c.	4	1	2	7	0
Pfeffer, p.	4	1	1	0	2
Total.	36	8	11	27	5

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Baird, cf.	3	0	1	4	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ner, ss.	4	1	1	2	4
Vox, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Gerber, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	2	3
Schang, c.	2	0	0	0	1
Cooper, p.	1	0	0	1	1
H'mon, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Collins	1	0	0	0	0
C'lman, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total.	32	2	4	27	15

*Batted for Harmon in seventh inning.

Errors—O'Mara, (2.) Johnston.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	—8
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2

Two-base hits—Myers, 2. Sacrifice fly—Baird. Stolen bases—Johnston, Gerber. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 1. Double play—Vlox, Wagner, and Johnston. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1; off Cooper, 2; off Conzelman, 1. Hits—Off Cooper, 6 in five innings, (none out in sixth;) off Harmon, 4 in two innings; off Conzelman, 1 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Gerber.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 3; by Cooper, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Easy Victory for Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—Cincinnati was beaten after the first-inning score had been hung up today, but the final count of 6 to 1 for the locals was aided by three tallies in the third, which followed Wingo's wild throw to centre, on which Huggins came home. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	3	2	2	5	5
Butler, ss.	4	2	2	2	4
B'chers, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Miller, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Long, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Dolan, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Betzel, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Griner, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	29	6	10	27	16

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
H'zog, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Fisher, 3b.	4	0	0	2	0
Groh, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Olson, 3b.	4	1	1	1	4
Wilts, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Wingo, c.	2	0	0	5	1
D'glass, p.	2	0	0	1	2
*Tw'bley	1	0	1	0	0
Toney, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	7	24	14

*Batted for Douglass in eighth inning.

Errors—Olson, Wingo, (2.)

St. Louis	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Stolen bases—Huggins, Bescher. Two-base hit—Griffith. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Bescher, Long, Dolan, Wingo. Double play—Betzel, Huggins, and Miller. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Douglass, 2; off Griner, 3. Struck out—By Douglass, 9 in 7 innings; off Toney, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Douglass, 5; by Griner, 3. Wild pitch—Griner. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Bowdoin Loses Its Ivy Day Game.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 4.—Bowdoin lost her first Ivy Day game since 1910 today when she was defeated by Bates, 7 to 3. Monte Moore, the Bates pitcher, by driving a home run over the right field fence in the second inning, won the game for his team. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Bates	0	4	0
Bowdoin	1	2	0

Batteries — Moore and Lord; Fraser and Shumway.

Yale Shuts Out New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 4.—Yale shut out the New Haven nine of the Colonial League today, 3 to 0. The collegians hit opportunely while the professionals got only one clean hit off Watrous, the other hits being of a scratch variety. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Yale	1	0	0
New Haven	0	0	0

Batteries—Watrous and Castles; Walker and Trainer.

Dartmouth Downs Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 4.—Dartmouth defeated Vermont today, 7 to 4. Poor fielding by Vermont contributed largely to the result. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	7	10	3
Vermont	4	10	6

Batteries—Parrott and Wanamaker; Gilbert, Godberg, and Mayforth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	4	14	0
Newark	2	2	2

Batteries—Cooper and Casey, Lee and Heckinger.

AT TORONTO.

Montreal-Toronto game postponed to later date.

AT RICHMOND—FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	7	10	1
Richmond	2	3	2

Batteries—Herman and Yelle, Morrisette and Kritchell.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	5	6	5
Richmond	9	9	2

Batteries—Verbout and Reynolds, Russell and Schaufele.

AT ROCHESTER.

Buffalo-Rochester game transferred to later date.

BASEBALL POOL ARRESTS.

Three Alleged Agents of New York Concern Locked Up in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 4.—Three alleged agents of a large baseball pool, in which it is said 50,000 Philadelphians gamble weekly, were arrested this afternoon, the arrests being the first step in a general campaign by the police to break up the lotteries in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania.

The prisoners are Edward Witthuhn, Barton Weaver, and Daniel Lucas. The latter is said to be the General Agent for this State for the Base Ball News Company of New York, the main office, it is alleged, for a series of pools run in most of the cities of the East.

The detectives say that Lucas carried a bundle, which they took and examined and found it contained 10,000 coupons for next week's games. These are sold at 25 cents apiece, and prizes running from $1,000 to $40 are awarded to the winners each week.

The men were taken to the Detective Headquarters in the City Hall and questioned. There, it is said, Lucas admitted being agent for the New York pool concern, which he said was backed by "two New York State Senators." He said that he had been employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards at Norristown, but since the opening of the baseball season he found the agency of the pool so remunerative that he had taken three months' leave of absence from his job to devote all his attention to the pool.

The prisoners were arraigned for a preliminary hearing in the Night Court and held in bail for a further hearing next Monday. Bail for Lucas and Witthuhn was fixed at $800 each, and that of Weaver's at $800. Lucas' attorney denied that this client had made the statement accredited to him by the police.

Joseph J. Crandall, charged with selling tickets for a similar pool in another cigar store, was also held in $800 for a further hearing. Detectives testified that they had found 1,000 unsold coupons in his possession.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—Roy McDaniels was arrested here to-day, charged with operating and manufacturing lottery devices. Chief of Police Perrott said McDaniels' arrest is the first step in a campaign to stop baseball pool-selling which he said is widespread in Indianapolis.

MINORS POUND MATTY.

Rochester Gets Three Runs Before Schupp Supplants Him.

ROCHESTER, June 4.—The New York Giants won an exhibition game with the Rochester Internationals here today by a score of 4 to 3. Mathewson, who pitched the first four innings for the National Leaguers, was ineffective. His wild throw on a bunt, coupled with a single by Smith and a sacrifice fly, gave Rochester two runs in the first inning, and hitting added another in the second. He was hit freely in the next two innings, but fast fielding helped him out.

Schupp gave two hits in the one inning he pitched, but was not scored on while in the next four innings the only break in Ritter's pitching was a base on balls. Passes by Erickson, accompanied by errors, were principally responsible for New York's runs, though a Texas Leaguer by Chief Meyers, batting for Schupp, drove in one of the tallies in the sixth. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	4	6	2
Rochester	3	10	4

Batteries—Mathewson, Schupp, Ritter and H. Smith; Erickson, Williams and Erwin.

HARRY LORD A MANAGER.

Old White Sox Third Baseman Succeeds Schlafly with Buffeds.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—Buffalo and Brooklyn divided honors in a double-header here today, the visitors winning the first game, 9 to 3, and the locals the second, 6 to 3. Two home runs in the third inning of the last game, by Louden and McDonald, were the deciding factors of the second contest.

President W. F. Robinson announced that Harry Lord, formerly of the Chicago Americans, will manage the Buffalo team in place of Schlafly, who was released yesterday. Lord will continue to play at third base. Fred Smith has been transferred to Brooklyn. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	9	15	1
Buffalo	3	8	3

Batteries—Marion and Land; W. Krapp and Blair.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	9	0
Buffalo	3	6	3

Batteries—Lafitte and Pratt; Schulz and Allen.

Wild Pitching Beats Pittsfeds.

KANSAS CITY, June 4.—The wildness of the visitors' pitchers enabled Kansas City to defeat Pittsburgh today, 5 to 3. Kansas City scored four runs in the seventh inning, when one batter was hit by the pitcher, three walked, and one singled. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	3	10	1
Kansas City	5	4	1

Batteries—Rogge, Barger, Dickson, and Berry; Main, Henning, and Brown.

St. Louis Moves Up a Peg.

CHICAGO, June 4.—St. Louis hammered McConnell for a berth in the first division today, beating Chicago for the third straight time, 8 to 3, and dropping the locals to fifth place. Groom fanned five and was steady with men on bases. Every batter on the St. Louis team except Drake hit McConnell in the three innings he pitched, but they got only one hit off Black and none off Brennan, who took up the pitching burden. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	8	11	2
Chicago	3	8	3

Batteries—Groom and Hartley, McConnell, Black, Brennan, and Wilson, Fischer.

Players Will Look to Fraternity.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 4.—Western League players are already preparing to legally resist through the Baseball Players' Fraternity the proposed plan of President N. L. O'Neill of the Western League to induce them to accept a 25 per cent. cut in their salaries, accompanied by the threat that unless they do so they will be released to lower-class leagues. It was learned today that, despite the claim of the league magnates that the league is rapidly drifting toward financial shoals, the players of the Denver and Des Moines cubs had unanimously voted against accepting the proposed cut and to stand by their original contracts. The players here claim that the majority of the players in the other clubs of the league will take the same attitude toward a salary reduction. The players claim that in the "fat" years of baseball when the magnates were making money no bills were peeled off the bank roll and presented to them in the form of a bonus. Now that the club owners are suffering from a financial stringency the players fail to see the justice of making up the shortage out of their salaries.

THE TURF.

RACING TODAY At BELMONT PARK

SIX STAR EVENTS, Beginning at 2:30 P. M., Including the
$2,500 Belmont Stakes, $2,000 Ladies Handicap
Creedmoor Handicap and 2-Mile Steeplechase.

Special Race Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, 33d St.

TRAVIS REACHES GOLF FINALS

TRAVIS GETS INTO 'MET' GOLF FINALS

Veteran's Opponent at Apawamis Today Will Be John G. Anderson.

Golf veterans proved too much for the youngsters in the third and semi-final rounds of the Metropolitan Golf Association tournament at the Apawamis Club, at Rye, N. Y., yesterday, Walter J. Travis of Garden City and John G. Anderson of Siwanoy being the survivors. Both had to earn their place in the final bracket, especially Anderson, who figured in a memorable encounter with Philip Carter, the junior champion of the association. Anderson and Travis are scheduled for a thirty-six hole final today.

No matter what the outcome today may be, Anderson will surely have cause to remember this championship, for all of his matches thus far have either ended on or past the home green. He capped the climax in this respect yesterday afternoon by defeating Philip Carter in a sensational twenty-three hole match. Earlier in the day he was forced to the home green by Max Marston of Baltusrol.

Travis's hardest match was in the third round, where he was forced to the nineteenth green in order to dispose of Percy Platt. Later the Garden City veteran won almost as he pleased over the title-holder, Oswald Kirkby, thereby wiping out the defeat of a year ago, when Kirkby downed the "old man" in the final at Englewood.

In the morning, chief interest centred in the doings of Travis and Platt. The last named has played the game ever since he was a lad, and his style compares favorably with that of any one seen in the tournament this week. Early in the round, because of a few weak putts, Platt gave Travis openings which the veteran promptly took advantage of, so that standing on the ninth tee the Ridgewood golfer found himself 3 down. At that stage it didn't look as if he had a chance in the world, but he hung on gamely, winning the ninth in 5 when Travis failed to hold the green on his third shot over the brook. The strokes to the turn were 36 to 38 in favor of Travis, who at that point stood 2 up.

Platt kept up the good work by laying an approach dead to the pin at the tenth and winning there with a 3, and he squared the match at the thirteenth driving the green and getting a 3. To the fifteenth Travis was short on his approach and failing to get his four there became 1 down. They halved the next hole, but a pulled drive from the seventeenth tee got the younger man into difficulties so that he lost the hole. Travis winning it in 5 and squaring the match. This situation remained unchanged after the home hole had been played, both getting 4's. The round had been made in 76 for each man. That sent the pair to the nineteenth, and Platt had hard luck considering that his 250 yard drive, only slightly pulled, got caught in a trap, close to the edge of the fairway. His recovery from the sand was fine, though a trifle strong, the ball coming to rest beyond the green. It left him a little too much to do to get his 4 and that settled it, because Travis, making no mistakes, won the hole.

It probably was fortunate for Travis after his hard match with Platt that Kirkby was unable to set much of a pace. Even so the veteran was equal to almost any emergency, going out as he did in 35, where he stood 3 up. The only hole of the match won by Kirkby was the third, where he sank a 10-foot putt for a 3. The short fifth hole has been played faultlessly by Travis all week, and he got another 2 there yesterday afternoon, laying his tee shot so close to the pin that it was no trick at all to bring off the putt. At the eleventh over the brook Travis laid his approach stone dead for a 3, and he ended the match on the thirteenth green, his margin being 6 and 5. Up to that point Travis's card showed two under 4's. The summary:

Championship Division.—Third Round—Philip V. G. Carter, Nassau, beat Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 7 and 6; John G. Anderson, Siwanoy, beat Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 1 up; Walter J. Travis, Garden City, beat Percy Platt, New York Golf Club, 1 up, (19 holes;) Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 3 and 2.

Semi-final Round—Anderson beat Carter, 1 up, (23 holes;) Travis beat Kirkby, 6 and 5.

Beaten Sixteen, Championship Division.—Second Round—Max H. Behr, Baltusrol, beat Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 2 and 1; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat Harmon S. Graves, Apawamis, 1 up; C. L. Watkins, Apawamis, beat James C. Parrish, Jr., National Links, 3 and 2; Dwight Partridge, Bedford, beat Hamilton K. Kerr, Greenwich, 7 and 6.

Semi-final Round—Behr beat Barnes, 5 and 3; Partridge beat Watkins, 1 up.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-final Round—Louis P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, beat H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl, 1 up, (19 holes;) Charles H. Brown, St. Andrew's, beat Paul Moore, Morris County, 4 and 3.

Fourth Sixteen.—Semi-final Round.—James A. Tyng, Baltusrol, beat Austin P. Palmer, Fox Hills, 2 up; P. F. Miller, Baltusrol, beat W. Eugene Conklyn, Fox Hills, 1 up.

Graham Wins Brokers' Golf.

For the second year in succession Archibald Graham of the North Jersey Country Club won the championship of the Consolidated Exchange in a one-day tournament held over the links of the Montclair Golf Club. Graham returned a score of 80. The net prize in Class A was won by C. T. Small with a card of 89, 8—81. In Class B, first and second prizes were carried off by H. M. Pearsall and C. Liebeskind with net scores of 83. I. Haupt won in Class C, while A. M. Biddle got the second award.

Sheepshead Bay's Cycling Card.

Clarence Carman, being the international champion behind pace, is the logical favorite for the twenty-five-mile motor-paced race tonight at the Sheepshead Bay Velodrome, which will be the feature of the fifteen-event card. Carman's work on the Brighton course last year was sensational, the Jamaica star breaking all records from ten to thirty miles. Opposed to Carman will be Italy's champion, Georges Corbatto; Menus Bedell of Brooklyn, and Vincinzo Madonna, protege of the late Floyd MacFarland.

The six-day race favorite, Joe Fogler, will race against Donald McDougall and George Cameron in a three-cornered event, to be run in half-mile heats under the point system. McDougall was the amateur title holder in 1912 and 1913, and will race against the "pros" for the first time this year. Seventy-five entries have been received for the two feature amateur events, a half-mile open and a two-mile handicap. The best amateurs in the country will compete in these races. Forty novices will face the starter in the novice race of one mile, a gold medal being offered for the rider first under the wire. The tickets issued for May 22 and 25 will be good for tonight only.

To Plan for Athletics at Fair.

William G. Humphreys of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, who was recently appointed one of the amateur directors of athletics at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is coming East next week to complete final arrangements for the national senior and junior track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union scheduled for Aug. 6 and 7 and to announce details for the events which will be contested at the Exposition in which the East is interested.

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday received a telegram from Mr. Humphreys announcing his proposed trip and assuring the Amateur Athletic Union that plans for the track and field championships would be consummated just as had been planned when the title events were awarded to San Francisco last year. One of the chief duties of Mr. Humphreys while he is here will be to encourage New York clubs to send as large teams as possible to the Exposition and to dispel the belief current here that there has been no money appropriated for athletics by the fair authorities.

Dartmouth's New Track Captain.

HANOVER, N. H., June 4.—Edward C. Riley of Lawrence, Mass., a quarter-mile runner, was today unanimously elected Captain of the Dartmouth track team for 1916.

Kid Williams Easy Winner.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 4.—"Kid" Williams, bantam champion pugilist, got a ten-round decision tonight over Jimmy Murray of New York. Williams did not have to extend himself.

BOSTON WOMEN LOSE AGAIN.

Philadelphia Will Be New York's Opponent in Griscom Cup Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—By defeating Boston by seventeen matches to four in the second day's play for the Clement A. Griscom Cup at the Merion Cricket Club today the Philadelphia women boosted their chances considerably of retaining the trophy by defeating New York tomorrow. New York defeated Boston on Thursday by fifteen matches to six, and, therefore, the local team did better than the metropolitans against Boston. Philadelphia's easy win over Boston, however, does not make it by any means a foregone conclusion that New York will be beaten tomorrow, and as a matter of fact it will not be at all surprising if the margin of victory either way is only one or two matches.

Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck had the place of honor in the two-ball matches this morning and she justified her selection for this place by defeating Miss Margaret Curtis in a really interesting match, 2 up and 1 to play.

The foursomes in the afternoon were just as one-sided as the two-ball matches had been in the morning and but for the fact that Mrs. Fox missed a short putt on the eighteenth green it might have been a clean sweep for Philadelphia. The scores:

Two-Ball Matches.—Mrs. Vanderbeck defeated Miss M. Curtis, 2 and 1; Miss Osgood defeated Mrs. Barlow, 5 and 4; Miss Phipps defeated Miss H. Curtis, 6 and 5; Mrs. Fox defeated Mrs. Daley, 3 and 2; Miss Caverly defeated Miss MacCartney, 2 and 1; Miss Davis defeated Miss Crosby, 4 and 3; Mrs. Fitler defeated Miss Nason, 3 and 1; Miss Wells defeated Miss McNeely, 1 up, 21 holes; Mrs. Munson defeated Miss Hichborn, 5 and 3; Miss Griscom defeated Mrs. Converse, 5 and 4; Miss Chandler defeated Miss Carey, 3 and 1; Miss Smith defeated Miss Hood, 1 up, 20 holes; Mrs. Hilles defeated Miss Pierce, 3 and 2; Mrs. Stetson defeated Miss Fitz, 7 and 6; Mrs. Herold defeated Miss Ball, 5 and 4.

Foursomes.—Mrs. Barlow and Mrs. Fitler defeated Miss Harriet Curtis and Miss Margaret Curtis, 1 up, 19 holes; Miss Osgood and Miss MacCarthy defeated Mrs. Fox and Miss Chandler, 1 up; Miss Griscom and Mrs. Munson defeated Mrs. Daley and Miss Crosby, 5 and 3; Mrs. Stetson and Miss Caverly defeated Miss Wells and Miss Nason, 2 and 1; Miss Hood and Miss McNeely defeated Mrs. Converse and Miss Hichborn, 5 and 4; Mrs. Hilles and Mrs. Davis defeated Miss Smith and Miss Carey, 7 and 5.

To provide a little entertainment for the New York women, who had a day off from the Griscom Cup competition, a special mixed foursome was arranged and it provided some interesting golf. Prizes were given for best gross and net scores. The gross score prize was won by H. A. Sands and Miss Marion Hollins with 84. Had they been permitted to do so they could have taken the prize for the best net score also with 80. As they could not take both prizes there was a tie between Sidney Sharwood and Miss Lillian Hyde and R. C. James and Miss Mary Griffith, who had 81 apiece.

LONG ROW FOR COLUMBIA.

Senior Crew Getting Acclimated to Their New Shell.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Coach Rice finished a fifteen-mile practice row with the Columbia crews when they housed their shells after this evening's practice. Conditions on the Hudson today were excellent, and the Columbia oarsmen got in "a day's work," according to Rice. The senior crew is rapidly acquainting itself with the new shell, and the junior crew is showing much better form in the old shell.

Rice did considerable individual coaching during the day and indicated his belief that there was plenty of room for improvement in all three crews which are to take part in the intercollegiate regatta three weeks hence.

Four New Men in Cornell Crew.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 4.—Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, announced this afternoon his final selection for the big regatta on the Hudson. Four new men, taken from the junior and their 'Varsity combinations, displace Moir, Stahl, Terriberry, and Welles. The new men are Fernow and Bird, who rowed on the junior 'Varsity last year; Worn, from last year's freshman eight, and Ollus, from the third combination. Coach Courtney reports the new combination as very strong and declares it to be a standard Cornell crew. The crews leave for Poughkeepsie June 12 and are boated as follows:

'Varsity—Bow, Fernow; 2, Bird; 3, Ollus; 4, Ardrus; 5, Worn; 6, Cushing; 7, O'Brien; stroke, Collyer; coxswain, Janes.

Junior 'Varsity—Bow, Rayfield; 2, Kingsland; 3, Lund; 4, Lytle; 5, Terriberry; 6, Stahl; 7, Morgan; stroke, Brooks; coxswain, Pratt.

Freshman—Bow, Comings; 2, Courtney; 3, Wyckes; 4, Nelms; 5, Kirkland; 6, Fuller; 7, Brown; stroke, Handworger; coxswain, Collins.

Excitement at Boxing Club.

Several fights among the spectators occurred last night at the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem while the final ten-round bout was in progress, and the referee ordered the principals in the boxing contest from the ring in the fourth round. The contestants were Johnny Lewis and Kid Carter, both Harlem boxers, the latter being substituted for Danny McFadden, who reported that he had hurt his hand while preparing for the bout. Lewis was easily accumulating points which would entitle him to the decision if the bout had gone its scheduled distance, when, after flooring his opponent in the fourth round with a right to the jaw, pandemonium broke loose among some of the spectators and necessitated the discontinuance of the bout.

Knockouts were the order in the other two ten-round bouts. In the semi-final Joe Weber disposed of Young Romy in the opening round with a hard right to the jaw, and the same kind of a blow earned for Frankie Forster of Baltimore a clean knockout over Johnny Baker, a former amateur welterweight champion, in the third round of their contest.

Local Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Although the star bout at the Fairmont A. C. tonight will be a ten-round affair between Young Lustig and Kid Herman, the return match arranged between George Leahy and Tex Kelly is causing much interest among the patrons of the sport. The pair boxed two weeks ago, when Kelly knocked out Leahy in the fourth round. In the semi-final ten-round bout Dave Cross, a brother of Leach Cross, will oppose Tom Green.

Tommy Teague, the United States Navy champion, and K. O. Sweeney are the headliners tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. Busty Graham of Greenpoint and Young Limbo, the clever Italian-American featherweight, will appear in the semi-final bout, while Young Fulton and Soldier Stanley of Fort Hamilton will figure in the opening session.

Two ten-round bouts are scheduled tonight at the Queensboro A. C. of Long Island City. The wind-up will bring together Jack Reed, the Toledo heavyweight, and Battling Johnson, and Young Russell will take on Willie Astey in the curtain-raiser.

George Rodel, the Boer heavyweight, will be back again in the ring tonight, when he will tackle Joe Woods. The semi-final will be between Young Britton and Harvey Crosby.

Boxer Breaks Hand; Bout Stopped.

Al Kubiak, the Michigan heavyweight, and Jack Hemple of California were giving the spectators at Brown's Far Rockaway Athletic Club an interesting exhibition as the main event last night when the referee was forced to stop the contest in the seventh round because Kubiak had painfully injured himself. In the fourth round Kubiak complained that he had broken his left hand after landing a heavy blow to Hemple's head. He did not quit then, however, but continued until the seventh session, when the pain became so intense that he was helpless to protect himself.

Young Rector and Young Yahns, both Jersey City boxers, contested in a ten-round draw as the semi-final engagement.

Coffey and Flynn in Movies.

Moving pictures of the bout between Jim Coffey and Jim Flynn at Brighton Beach last Monday night were shown privately yesterday afternoon, and pronounced perfect by all the spectators. The forty powerful lights over the ring made practically artificial sunlight, and every slight movement and blow of the boxers, seconds, and crowd are shown so clearly in the film that only those who had front-row seats got as good a view of the lively battle as they may now see in the movies. The pictures will be shown next week at the Columbia Theatre.

ENGLISH JUDGES STIR DOG FANCIERS

Mineola Awards Cause General Criticism—Gypsy Moth Best in Show.

There were several surprises yesterday at the Summer Dog Show of the Ladies' Kennel Association at Mineola, and it has been several years since dogdom has been so disturbed and upset as it has been by the decisions of the English judges at the show which closed yesterday. Chicago dogs took first honors and Champion Vickery Gypsy Moth, a little wire-haired fox terrier, was adjudged the best dog in the show, with the Airedale terrior, Champion Abbey King Nobbler, best of the opposite sex.

Gypsy Moth was brought here from England about two years ago and was entered in only the special classes at the Mineola show. The dog is white with the exception of a brown spot on its tail and has won several championships in England. Abbey King Nobbler, the Airedale, winner of the opposite sex, is a brown dog with black back, and was the best in his breed at the Westminster show held two years ago. He is imported, is four years old, and was only entered in the championship classes.

There was another big crowd in attendance at the show and the principal topic of conversation among the society people present was the awards of the English judges. Mr. Buckley, one of the British judges who was in the ring, stated after the show that the complaints about the awards were unwarranted as both himself and Mr. Astley had merely used their own judgment in the ring.

Gypsy Moth, which took first in the show, beat out Matford Vic, best dog at the Westminster Show; Wireboy of Paignton, best dog at the Charity Show, and Antiseptic and Vickery Greenbank Selection, both English champions. The judges spent considerable time in making the award for the best dog in the show, but when the decision was announced it was unanimous. Not only was Matford Vic, the Westminster winner, beaten in the best dog class, but in its own class Matford Vic was beaten by Vickery Greenbank Selection.

Another surprise by the English judges was in the bulldog variety class. In the regular class for bulldogs, Oak Wall Flirty Westall was awarded the blue ribbon by Mr. Astley, who was judge in this class, but when the variety bulldog class was decided Woodend Joan got first honors. Woodend Joan in the regular class was awarded fourth place, but when Mr. Buckley assisted Mr. Astley in judging the special class, Joan captured the blue ribbon. This was one of the decisions that caused consternation among dog followers.

ZBYSZKO THROWS TIGAN.

Clever Wrestling Match in International Tourney.

Six interesting bouts furnished the wrestling program last night at the Manhattan Opera House, where the international tournament is being held. The feature was the final bout, which was to a finish. The contestants were Zbyszko, the undefeated Pole, and Joan Tigan, the champion of Mongolia. Both men are among the finest exponents of the wrestling game, and they gave one of the best exhibitions seen since the event started.

After grappling for one hour and nine minutes Zbyszko pinned his husky young opponent to the mat with a double wrist hold. The excitement was intense throughout the contest. Both men were frequently in danger, but managed to wriggle out of holds which looked like sure falls. The winner was the stronger and more experienced of the two and was generally the aggressor.

Dr. B. F. Roller, the American champion and Pierre Le Colosse the titleholder of France, grappled for twenty minutes without either getting a fall. The ponderous Gaul used every hold he knew in an effort to throw the American, but he was unable to do it. Time after time he obtained fair holds on Roller, but the latter always managed to wriggle out of danger and the match was declared a draw.

Giovanni Perelli threw Charles Olsen, with a bar lock and face hold in the opening bout after sixteen minutes. Ivan Linow, the Cossack, made his debut on the mat and threw his opponent, William Ernest, with a body hold in nine minutes and thirty seconds.

Harry de Nys of Belgium, who is one of the cleanest wrestlers in the tournament, but in the lightweight class, met Sulo Hevonpaa, the Finn. Nys made a splendid showing against his opponent, who was many pounds the heavier. While he could not throw Hevonpaa, he held him to a draw.

The Graeco-Roman style of wrestling by the representatives of these two countries was seen, when Leo Pardello of Italy, had as his opponent Georgius Sandels of Greece. Neither could score a fall in the first ten minutes. After a minute's rest, Pardello assumed the aggressive and finally pinned his opponent's shoulders to the mat in 15 minutes 40 seconds. It was a popular victory.

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ENGLEWOOD'S TITLE AGAIN.

Wins Northern New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Championship.

Englewood High School athletes yesterday, for the seventh consecutive time, won the annual track and field championships of the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League, contested on the cinder path of the Oritani Field Club at Hackensack, N. J. Forty-five points were scored by the Englewood boys, with representatives of Rutherford following them with 28 points. Passaic, Nutley, and Hackensack High Schools, the other members of the league, finished in the order named with 18, 13, and 6 points, respectively.

The competition was of the same high class as in previous years, and in many respects the meet was the best ever conducted by the organization. Two records were broken in the field events, and all of the track exhibitions resulted in the closest of competitions.

The first record was established in the running broad jump by Rundle of Passaic High, who added three-quarters of an inch to the best figures when he leaped 21 feet 8¾ inches. The old record was made by R. Garvin of Englewood. Walker, the clever discus thrower of Passaic hurled the Greek missile 121 feet 10 inches from an eight-foot circle, beating by several feet his own record made from a seven-foot circle.

Roberts and Waldron of Englewood tied for first honors in the high jump with 5 feet 7½ inches, and each will receive credit for bettering G. McLean's former figure of 5 feet 6 inches. Schneider of Rutherford captured the century dash in a close finish with Fanning of Passaic and Reed of Rutherford. He won in the slow time of 10 4-5 seconds. The quarter-mile run went to Clausen of Rutherford in 1 minute 2 4-5 seconds. Second place was annexed by Russell of Hackensack.

R. Roberts of Englewood made the best mark of 9 feet 10 inches in the pole vault, beating by 4 inches Schaumacker of Rutherford. Brewster of Nutley showed the best turn of speed in the furlong dash, and proved too fleet for the remainder of the field. The runner-up was Schneider of Rutherford.

Rownie of Rutherford made the winning heave of 41 feet 9¼ inches in the shot-put. The half-mile and mile races were rather slow, but the winner in each triumphed by inches only. Woodruff of Nutley chased across the line victor in the 880-yard run, but it was not until the final fifteen yards that he passed Lobeck of Englewood, who ran himself out in the early stages. Good judgment of pace won the mile for McCulloch of Englewood. He trailed Woodruff until the final lap, when he outsprinted the latter over a stretch of about 100 yards.

Englewood's relay squad triumphed in the mile relay, with Hackensack second, Nutley third, and Passaic fourth. William J. White has coached the winning school for a number of years.

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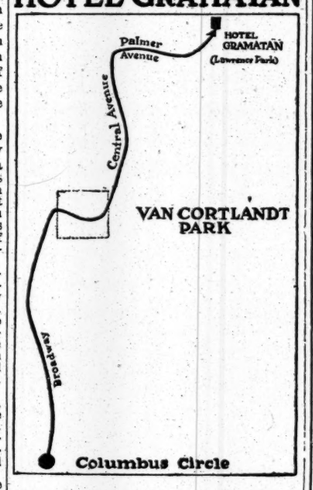

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FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC COMPANY.

Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee, under First Five Per Centum Fifty-Year Gold Mortgage of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company, dated July 1, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it for the Sinking Fund on June 7th, 1915, of bonds secured thereby or Certificates of Deposit Bankers Trust Company for such bonds, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of Forty-five thousand nine hundred sixty-five and 81-100 Dollars ($45,965.81). Offers should state serial numbers and whether Bonds or Certificates of Deposit are tendered.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
49 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 8, 1915.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY OF Los Angeles, California.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Nineteen of the First and Refunding Mortgage of The Edison Electric Company, dated September 1st, 1902, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, N. Y., on September 1st, 1915, viz.: Bonds numbered 881 to 887, both inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease with September 1st, 1915.
THE EDISON ELECTRIC COMPANY.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Abrupt Rise in Response to Steel Decision—International Situation Regarded Hopefully.

For a time yesterday Wall Street forgot everything except that the United States Steel Corporation had won the suit which the Government brought for the dissolution of the corporation. In the Stock Exchange's first thought that meant that other anti-trust suits would eventually go in favor of the companies. On that theory the stocks of several of the concerns against which anti-trust suits are pending were bid up sharply, even impetuously. The whole market responded with gains varying much in amount but in many instances running to several points. The dealings were much the most active that the market has lately experienced. Wall Street was congratulating itself and the Steel Corporation that the most prominent of the country's industrial organizations had escaped a decree of dissolution.

Perhaps because a little too much had been taken for granted at the outset, or because Wall Street remembered the caution which it had lately been disposed to show, prices before the close of the first hour fell back a good deal from the highest figures of the first fifteen minutes' trading. They yielded still more in the closing hour, but good gains were recorded throughout the list. The feeling prevailed that the market was in all the better position for having adopted in the later trading more restraint than it had shown at the opening. Before the day was over our relations with Germany again became a topic for discussion, but for the most part the subject was renewed only to express greater confidence in a peaceful outcome. Our demands would undoubtedly be repeated in the note which was in course of preparation yesterday, but Germany, it was argued, would surely yield to them.

To appraise fairly the effect exerted by the news of the decision in favor of the Steel Corporation it is necessary to take count of the fact that the financial community, and more particularly the stock market, had been looking to this decision as a supreme test of the application of the Sherman law to big business. Being the most conspicuous of the country's industrial organizations its fate necessarily was regarded as peculiarly significant. A sweeping decision in its favor was bound to exert great influence upon stock market sentiment and to give rise to new hopes regarding the future relation of the law to great industrial and commercial undertakings. In the opposite outcome of this suit Wall Street would have been disposed to ask: What industrial company of any size is safe?

It was realized, however, and particularly was this true after the receipt of reports from Washington, that the Government would in all probability appeal from the decision, that the action of the Circuit Court in this case had no direct relation to the outcome of other anti-trust suits in which the lower courts have found in favor of the Government. It was not as though this was one of a number of anti-trust suits before the Supreme Court, and that that court had found in favor of the Steel Corporation. It would be easier to reason from such a decision to other decisions by the same court. As the matter stands this decision has still to be reviewed by the court of last resort as have the other decisions in question. At the same time little disposition was shown to doubt that the lower court's decision in this case would be upheld.

What happened in the market yesterday would not have been likely to happen if general conditions had not been favorable. In the face of an unsolved international problem of grave moment the Stock Exchange could hardly have made such response, even to news as good as a decision in favor of the Steel Corporation, without the help of a relatively strong market position, and of an economic situation in the country generally strong much beyond the average. The latter tempers every unfavorable development and strengthens the effect of every favorable happening.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days— 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4½	5	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4½	5	5
Richmond	4	4½	5	5
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4	5	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2⅜@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On Call	2	1¼	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 and 6 mos.	3 @3¼
90 days	2¼@2¾	8 mos.	3¼@3½
4 mos.	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months.....3@3½ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days | 6 months.....3¾@4¼
Other Names.
4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.78¾	$4.78¼	$4.78¾
Cables	4.78¾	4.78⅛	4.78¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check)	Cable.
London	$4.78¾	$4.78¾
Paris	5.43¾	5.43¾
Berlin	....	82⅛
Austria	....	82⅛
Russia	15.45	15.50
Switzerland	....	40.00
Scandinavia	5.26	5.25¼
China—	26.30	26.35
Hongkong	48.90	44.10
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	....
Holland	5.26¼	5.25¼
India—	39½	39½
Bombay	33.00	....
Calcutta	33.00	....
Italy	5.92½	5.92
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.00	42.10
Rio	24.25	24.40
Spain	19.25	19.30

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76	$4.74⅞	$4.75⅝	$4.74½

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $310,236,592; balance, $15,264,497; Subtreasury credit balance, $509,670.

The local banks lost $2,868,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 35c premium; Cincinnati, 10c premium; Montreal, 6.25@6.50¼ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d. off 1-16d; New York, 50, off ¼o.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	
Same day last year	978,443
Year to date	91,889
Same period last year	53,411,675
Average price and change 50 stocks	34,835,298
Same day last year	70.11 + .58
	68.75 — .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36¼	36½	5,700	Alaska Gold Mines	37⅜	37⅜	36¼	36¼	...
16¾	17	3,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
48½	49	1,100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	48⅝	49	48½	49	+ ½
72⅞	73	39,600	Amalgamated Cop.	73	74¼	71¼	73½	+ 1⅝
53½	54½	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	54	54⅞	53	54⅞	+ 1⅞
94	96	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	95	96	95	96	+1
48¼	48⅝	8,800	Am. Beet Sugar	49¼	49¼	48	48	− ⅛
102⅛	103	200	Am. B. S. & F. F.	102¼	102⅞	102¼	102⅝	+1⅝
149	150	200	Am. B. S. & F. pf. tr.	149⅝	150	149⅝	150	...
42⅝	42¾	70,300	Am. Can	42	42	42	42⅜	− ¼
100⅛	101	1,100	Am. Can pf.	100½	101	100½	101	+2
53⅞	54½	5,700	Am. Car & Fdry.	55	55½	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
107	109	10	Am. Coal Prod. pf.	107	107	107	107	...
46½	48	800	Am. Cotton Oil	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼	+ ½
6⅞	6⅝	900	Am. H. & Leather	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	34	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	34¼	34⅝	33½	33¾	+ ¼
30½	31¼	1,200	Am. Ice Securities	31⅛	31⅜	31	31	− ⅛
10¼	11	100	Am. Linseed	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
48½	49	7,100	Am. Locomotive	49⅞	50	48½	48½	− ⅞
5¼	5½	10	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	...
27	27⅝	255	Am. Malt pf.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
72¾	72⅞	15,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	72½	74¼	72	72¾	+1⅝
106	107	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105¼	106½	105¼	106½	+1¼
106	107	10	Am. Smelt. & R. pf., do., odd lot	106½	106½	106½	106½	+1¼
33	34	500	Am. Steel F'dries	33⅝	34	33	33	...
108½	109	2,050	Am. Sugar Ref.	108¼	109⅞	108	108⅝	+ ⅜
122	122¼	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	121¼	122⅞	121½	122	+ ½
224½	225	400	Am. Tobacco	226	229	225	225	...
84½	85½	100	Am. Woolen pf.	85	85	85	85	+1
9	11	15	Am. Writing pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	...
35	35¾	45,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35⅞	36⅞	34	35	+1⅛
6¼	9	100	Assets Realization	9	9	9	9	+2
101¼	101¾	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	102½	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
99¾	101	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
50¾	51⅜	16	do., odd lot	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
103½	106½	6,500	Baldwin Loco	52	52¼	50¼	50¼	− ⅛
103½	106½	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	+3
73¼	73½	50	do, s. 20	104½	104½	104½	104½	+3
69¾	70	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	102⅛	102¼	102¼	102¼	+3
70	1	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	75	75	75	75	...
146¾	148	2,800	Batopilas Mining	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
112	114	100	Bethlehem Steel	1	1	1	1	...
89½	89¾	1,600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	140¾	150½	147	147½	− ½
76⅞	77½	7,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	113	113	113	113	+1
15	15½	600	Butte & Superior	89¾	90	89⅝	89¾	+ ⅛
37	39	300	California Petrol.	78⅝	78⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+ ⅛
154⅜	155¼	5,200	California Pet. pf.	16½	16½	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
38⅛	38⅝	8,200	Canadian Pacific	38	38	38	38	...
40½	41	1,000	Central Leather Co.	157½	157½	154½	155	−1⅜
11¾	11⅞	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	39¾	40	39¾	40	+ ⅛
30	30½	700	Chi. Great Western	41⅜	41⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
91⅜	92	3,500	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
125	127	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	30	30	29½	29½	− ⅛
203	207⅞	16,600	Chi. & Northwest	92	92¼	91⅝	91⅝	− ⅛
46¾	47	15,600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	126	126	126	126	...
102	103	200	Chino Copper	19	21½	19	20¾	+ ⅛
30½	31	8,750	Cluett, Peabody pf.	47¾	47⅝	46¾	46¾	+ ½
13	15	9,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	102	102	102	102	+ ½
125⅝	126¾	500	Comstock Tunnel	328	32½	30¾	30¾	−1¼
61	64⅞	1,050	Consolidated Gas	*16	16	14	14	...
96½	97	200	Continental Can	127⅞	127½	126⅞	126⅞	+ ⅜
15½	15⅞	30,200	Continental Can. pf.	64	64⅞	64	64	+ ⅛
78½	79	600	Corn Products Ref.	96	96¼	96	96¼	+ ½
30¾	30⅝	18,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	16	17	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Crucible Steel	78¼	79½	78½	79	+2½
68¾	72¼	400	Crucible Steel pf.	31⅞	32	29⅞	30¼	− ⅜
402	415	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	88½	88½	88½	88½	−1⅝
114	114⅞	100	Del., Lack. & West.	73⅞	73⅞	71	71	−2
19½	20	13,300	Detroit Edison Co.	410	410	410	410	+8
27	27⅞	9,300	Distillers' Secur.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	
41¾	41⅞	100	Erie	22½	25	19⅝	20	+2¾
34	35	1,100	Erie 1st pf.	27⅜	27⅜	26¾	27	+ ⅛
17¾	18¾	500	Erie 2d pf.	42¼	42¼	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
42	43	2,600	Federal M. & S.	36	36	36	36	−1
210	217½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	18	18½	18	18	+1¼
100½	110	100	General Chemical	42½	43½	41½	42	+ ⅛
164¾	168⅝	9,752	Gen. Chemical pf.	215	215	215	215	−3
147	147½	1,400	General Electric	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	+2
90	100	200	General Motors	163¼	163¼	162	164	+2
46½	47	2,900	General Motors pf.	151½	151½	148	148	−2
101⅜	102	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅜
118¾	119¼	1,450	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	47½	47½	47	47	+ ⅛
34½	34¾	6,500	Great Northern pf.	101¾	102	101¾	101¾	+ ⅛
63⅝	64	9,900	G. N. certs. ore prop.	120	120	119	119	+ ⅛
106	107½	100	Guggenheim Explor.	35¼	35½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	32	20,400	Illinois Central	84⅝	85¼	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
22½	23⅜	7,700	Inspiration Copper	107½	107½	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
72	72¼	3,500	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	32½	33¼	32½	32½	+ ⅛
102	104	2,800	Inter.-Met. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	73¼	73¾	73¼	73¼	+ ⅛
38½	39½	100	Int. Paper	112	114	103	103	−1
26	26½	500	Int. Paper pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
58¾	58¾	200	Kan. City Southern	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
82	85	100	Kan. City South. pf.	27	27	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
123	125	5	Kayser (J.) & Co.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
45	47	1,400	Kingş Co. El. L. & P.	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
143½	144	2,400	Lackawanna Steel	125	125	125	125	...
45	45¼	3,200	Lehigh Valley	47¼	48	47	47	−1
86½	87¼	1,200	Maxwell Motors	144½	144½	143½	143½	− ¼
38	38½	500	Max. Motors 1st pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45	45	− ½
96⅛	98	200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	87⅞	88	87	87⅜	+ ⅛
74½	74¼	14,400	May Dept. St. pf.	39½	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
26½	26¾	3,300	Mexican Petroleum	97⅞	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛	+2⅞
13½	14	10	Miami Copper	78	78	74⅝	74⅝	−1
117½	118¼	200	Minn. & St. Louis	27	27	26¼	26¼	...
115⅝	118	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
107⅝	112	7,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	118¼	118¼	117½	117½	− ¼
50½	51	1,000	Missouri Pacific	12¼	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	− ½
121¾	122	100	Montana Power	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	− ½
70	72	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	52¼	52¼	50⅜	51	− ⅜
103	...	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
16	16½	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−2½
6¼	6¾	1,100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	−3
9	9½	3,200	Nat. Lead Co.	16	16¼	16	16	−1½
157⅜	160	200	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	− ¾
86	88	2,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	7½	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
87½	88	1,000	N. Y. Air Brake	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16¼	− ⅝
31	33	2,650	N. Y. Central	88⅞	89½	88	89	+ ⅛
65	65¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	89	89	87¾	87¾	+2½
29	29¾	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31½	31½	31½	31½	−2½
103	103½	900	N. Y. Ont. & Western	67¾	67¾	65	65	− ¼
75	75½	200	Norfolk & Western	30⅝	30⅝	29¾	29¾	− ¼
106½	107	1,000	North American	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	+1
98	99	2,810	Northern Pacific	76	76	74½	74½	+ ½
3⅜	4	700	Ontario Mining	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
25½	26⅛	25	do., odd lots	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
107	107¼	3,100	Pacific Mail	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
115	115½	2,900	Penn. R. R.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	− ⅛
23	23⅜	1,500	People's Gas, Chi.	115	115	115	115	...
91½	92	1,100	Pittsburgh Coal	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	...
47½	48	3,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92⅝	92⅝	91⅞	91⅞	− ⅛
97	99	100	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49	47	47	− ⅛
155	156	700	Pressed Steel C. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
32½	32⅝	2,250	Pullman Co.	155¼	156½	155	155	− ¼
24½	24⅝	9,100	Railway Steel Sp.	32½	33¼	32	32	− ⅛
146⅞	147	21,700	Ray Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24	24	− ⅛
29¼	29½	4,040	Reading	143⅞	145⅞	143⅞	145⅞	− ⅛
85	86	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	29¼	30¾	29¼	29¾	− ⅛
4	4⅜	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	85¾	86¼	85¾	86	+1
4½	4⅝	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	...
10½	12¼	200	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	12	13	11½	11½	− ½
5½	6	700	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
14	14½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	14¼	15	14¼	14¼	− ½
35¼	36	600	Seaboard Air Line	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
136	137	100	Seab. Air Line pf.	14½	15	14½	14½	− ½
34	35	1,100	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	35¾	36¼	35¾	36	+ ⅛
90	90¼	15,100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	137	137	137	137	+ ½
65	74	50	So. Porto Rico Sug.	86	86	86	86	+ ½
17	17	1,900	Southern Railway	90¼	94¼	84½	84½	+ ½
52½	53¼	400	So. Railway pf.	70	70	70	70	+ ½
52½	53½	100	Standard Milling	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
68¾	69	3,400	Standard Mill. pf.	52	52½	52	52	+ ⅛
100	...	25	Studebaker Co.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
34⅞	35	3,400	Studebaker Co. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
129	130	500	Tennessee Copper	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
14½	15	700	Texas Co.	67⅞	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	+ ⅛
52	52½	2,550	Texas & Pacific	35¼	35¼	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
6	6½	200	Third Avenue	132½	132½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
128¾	128½	26,800	Union Bag & P. Co.	15¾	15¾	15	15	+ ⅛
80½	81	75	Union Pacific	53¼	53¾	52	52	+ ⅛
59	62	100	Union Pacific pf.	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	+ ⅛
17	17⅜	1,200	Un. Dry Goods pf.	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,500	United Rys. Invest.	60	60	60	60	...
14	16	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	17½	17½	16½	17½	+ ⅛
40½	42	400	U. S. C. P. & F.	33	34	33	34	+2½
65	65¾	5,010	U. S. Indus. Alco.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
107⅜	108	100	U. S. Rubber	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	260,900	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	66	66⅝	65	65¼	+ ⅛
111½	111⅞	8,450	U. S. Steel	107	107	107	107	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	23,500	U. S. Steel pf.	64	64	60¼	60¾	+ ⅛
31⅝	31½	200	Utah Copper	111	112¾	110¼	111½	+ ⅛
36	40	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	70	70½	68½	69¾	+1
...	...	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	32	32	32	32	...
95	98	100	Wabash	37	37	37	37	−1
24⅜	25¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	¼	¼	⅛	⅛	...
67½	67⅝	700	Western Maryland	97	97	97	97	+3
97	97¼	57,500	Western Union Tel.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
25⅜	3	100	Westingh. E. & M.	68⅝	68⅝	67⅞	68	+ ⅛
120⅜	121	1,950	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	98	99	98	97	+ ⅛
32½	33¼	200	Willys-Overland	3	3	3	3	...
103½	104	800	Wisconsin Central	120	122	120	120	+2
			Woolw. (F.W.,) Co.	33	33	32¼	32½	+2
				104½	104½	104	104	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

PRICES ADVANCE IN LONDON.

Marking on Steel Common the Largest Since Exchange Reopened.

LONDON, June 4.—The feature of the stock market today was United States Steel common, the markings of these shares being the biggest since the reopening of the Exchange on the judgment against the Government's dissolution suit. War loans were easier, while copper shares ruled higher. Oil shares were dull.

The American section maintained a firm tone throughout the session. Money was in fair demand. Discount rates were hardened on the larger number of bill offerings.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, June 4.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 72 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 26 francs 9½ centimes.

Major Bromley Retires.

NEW HAVEN, June 4.—The retirement of Major Isaac Bromley, for thirty years publicity agent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was officially announced today. He is succeeded by Edward P. Lyon, for years assistant to Mr. Bromley.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	—Friday.— Bid.	Asked.	—Thursday.— Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.30	5.35	4.95	5.00
Tin	38.00	38.50	37.50	38.00
Iron, No. 2 Xfdy.	18.75	19.25	18.75	19.25
Antimony, o. b.	35.00	40.00	35.00	40.00

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted at 18¾@18¾c pound, unchanged, in the open market. London market quotations were:

	Friday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	83	2	6	80	2	6
Copper, futures	82	2	6	81	12	6
Tin, spot	161	15	0	159	10	0
Tin, futures	161	15	0	159	0	0
Lead	23	7	6	23	0	0
Spelter	95	0	0	95	0	0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	107	112	107	112
American Cigar pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Mach. & F'dry	70	80	70	80
Conley Foil	300	325	300	325
Johnston T. F. & M.	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf.	100½	111	100½	111
MacAndrews & F.	230	240

COTTON OPENS HIGH; REACTS 20 POINTS

October Again Touched 10 Cents, Which Was Followed by Heavy Liquidation.

SHORTS COVERED FREELY

Bearish Views Based on Opinion That Exporters Are Likely to Meet Difficulties.

Cotton had a rather buoyant opening, in sympathy with stocks and as a result of the optimism caused by the decision in the Steel suit by the Federal Court. October touched 10 cents again, and at this point there was very heavy liquidation and hammering by some of the local professionals. Before the close there had been a reaction of 20 points with prices closing easy at the bottom.

The reaction experienced by the market was a natural result of the weakened technical position. Shorts had covered freely in the last few days, and inasmuch as there is general bearish sentiment with more or less timidity on the part of the bulls the market lacked buying power when traders turned to take profits.

The weather yesterday was more settled than it has been at any time in the last few weeks. Very little rain was reported from anywhere. There were a few light showers in Oklahoma and Texas, with the weather elsewhere generally clear.

The bearish views of the trade are based on the belief that exporting firms are likely to have considerable difficulty in doing the business next season. Ordinarily at this time Southern exporters have made contracts for the sale of hundreds of thousands of bales against which they have purchased futures as a hedge. The experience of these firms last season was unfortunate, as many of their Continental orders were canceled, thus leaving them with long contracts on their hands.

In its bearing on the amount of cotton held by Italy for German account the following paragraph in The Liverpool Post of May 25 is of interest:

So far there is no trace of the expected hedging of cotton held at Italian ports. It is very doubtful, even supposing the holders of cotton now lying at Genoa and other ports found it necessary to hedge the same, whether the business would be done in Liverpool, as New York ports would afford a better cover. Besides 70 per cent. of the Italian business in futures is in ordinary times done with America.

So far as can be learned there has been no great increase in selling orders from Italy as hedges against this cotton.

The week-end figures yesterday were slightly bullish. The into-sight for the week was only 62,329 bales, against 79,077 last year. This is the first week in a long time that the movement of cotton has fallen behind last year. The total for the season is 14,587,000 bales, against 14,576,000 last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 13 advance:

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged, 9.75 for middling upland; sales, 200 bales.

The range of contract prices closed easy as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	9.33	9.18	9.18@ 9.19	9.09@ 9.10
Oct.	9.70	9.55	9.55@ 9.57	9.45@ 9.47
Dec.	10.26	10.05	10.05@10.06	10.00@10.19
Jan.	10.29	10.10	10.10@10.12	10.24@10.25
March ..	10.53	10.34	10.34@10.35	10.48@10.50

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last week.	Last year.
Galveston	2,236	3,960	8,597
New Orleans	1,331	1,603	2,270
Mobile	17	51	956
Savannah	669	994	2,430
Charleston	208	394	50
Wilmington	412	120	
Norfolk	486	400	2,112
Total port receipts	6,107,	against	11,572

same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last week.	Last Year.
Augusta	285	141	92
Memphis	142	773	1,030
St. Louis	68	795	1,679
Houston	786	2,294	823

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last week.	Last year.
Galveston	2,250 to 3,500	1,268	2,728
New Orleans	5,100 to 5,500	3,808	1,470

The exports yesterday, 17,296 bales so far this season, against 8,678,974 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

	Price.	Stocks.	
Sales.	Middling.	1915.	1914.
1,625 New Orleans..	9.10	200,567	117,576
25 Mobile	8.63	17,767	7,667
809 Savannah	9¼	86,974	38,896
180 Galveston	9.05	250,620	146,893
New Wilmington	8¾	39,534	13,401
770 Norfolk	9.13	58,835	29,647
655 Augusta	8.88	97,962	39,417
825 Memphis	9¼	110,607	36,437
St. Louis	9¼	27,960	28,717
1,480 Houston	9	77,372	64,452

The Liverpool market closed steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 13 points at an advance.

Sales, 8,000 bales. Receipts, 2,000 bales, including 200 American.

BIG DRY GOODS SALE.

Large Attendance of Buyers Expected in the Chicago Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Retailers throughout the country have been notified of the pre-inventory clearance sale that will be had in this market the first three days of next week.

"At this event offers an opportunity for merchants to secure exceptional values a large attendance of buyers is anticipated.

"Sales and current shipments for the week show a very satisfactory comparison with those of the same period a year ago, considering the fact that Monday of this week was a holiday. More customers have visited the market than during the same week last year."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

It was announced yesterday that $22,000,000 of the $24,846,000 Missouri Pacific Railway three-year notes, due June 1, had been deposited for extension. Assurances of additional deposits have been received. Holders have until next Monday to present their notes.

F. B. Lincoln, formerly General Superintendent of the Erie Division, is now General Manager of the Erie Lines east of Buffalo and Salamanca.

The Long Island Railroad has ordered 100 box cars from the Pressed Steel Car Company.

T. D. Heed of Chicago has been elected a Director of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois for one year, succeeding E. H. Porter, resigned.

Harshorne & Picabia are distributing a pamphlet analyzing the effect on stock prices of the present economic conditions.

W. E. Corey was added to the board of the International Nickel Company at the annual meeting held in Bayonne, N. J., yesterday. Retiring Directors were re-elected.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.55	4.40
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½		4.55	4.45
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.60	4.40
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½		4.90	4.60
Car., Clinch. & O.	1915-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'24	4½		4.90	4.60
Chicago & Alton	1914-'23	4½		4.50	4.40
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½		5.10	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1915-'25	4½	@5	7.50	5.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'25	5		4.80	4.60
C. C. C. & St. L.	1915-'23	5		5.20	4.90
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.55	4.40
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½	@5	5.00	4.80
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4	@5	4.90	4.60
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½	@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5		4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5		6.25	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'23	5		6.75	5.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½	@5	5.00	4.80
Nor. & Western	1915-'24	4½		4.50	4.40
N. Y. L. H. & H.	1915-'28	6		5.00	4.75
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	4.50	4.25
Pere M., I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5		5.50	5.00
Peachbord Air Line	1914-'23	5		5.00	4.80
Southern Ry	1914-'24	4½	@5	5.00	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'34	4½		4.90	4.50
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5		5.10	4.80

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
225	Elkhorn Fuel..	17	18	17	18
60	Farm. & M. B.	45½	45½	45½	45½
95	Houston Oil pf	59½	59½	59½	59½
†	Mary. Casual..	88½	89½	88½	89½
30	Mer.-Mec. B...	20	20½	20	20½
60	Un. Rys. & El.	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾

BONDS.

$2,300	A. C. L. of Conn. 5s, c..	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	B. S. Pt. & C. 4½s..	94	94	94	94
3,000	Bal. El. 5s, a.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¼
15,000	City B. 4s, '51.	98	98	98	98
20,000	C. B. 4s, '51, a.	96	96	96	96
4,500	City B. 4s, '61, S. L.	96	96	96	96
3,000	Cons. Gas 5s.	94½	94½	94¼	94½
5,000	Cons. P. 4½s..	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,300	Cons. P., notes	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Elkhorn F. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
4,000	F. & C. F. 5s.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
1,000	Knox. Trac. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	St. Jo. Ry. L. H. & P. 5s..	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Un. Rys. & El. 1st 4s..	80	80	80	80
2,000	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
100	Un. Rys. & El. fdg. 5s.	82½	82½	82½	82½
6,000	W., B. & A. 5s	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
34	Ahmeek	400	400	392	395
6,050	Alaska	37¼	37¼	36¾	36¾
1,100	Algomah	3	3	2¾	2¾
410	Allouez	57	57¼	56¾	57
2,364	Amalgamated	72¾	73¾	71¼	73¼
16,150	Am. Zinc	56	56¾	55	55½
316	Anaconda	36	36	34½	35¼
1,948	Arizona Com'l.	8¾	9	8½	8¾
100	Butte & Bal.	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
11,123	Butte & Sup.	80	80	77¼	77½
795	Cal. & Arizona.	96½	96¾	96	96
168	Cal. & Hecla.	590	599	590	598
495	Chino	47	47¾	46¾	47¼
4,748	Copper Range	56	56¾	55	55¾
145	Daly-West	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
786	East Butte	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
225	Franklin	10½	10½	10½	10½
388	Granby	85	85	84	84¾
421	Greene-Can	33½	34¼	32½	32¾
340	Hancock	21	21½	21	21½
150	Helvetia	53c	53c	53c	53c
100	Indiana	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
20	Island Creek	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
245	Isle Royale	29¼	29¾	28¾	28¾
55	Keweenaw	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
450	Lake	14	14	13½	13½
45	La Salle	7	7	7	7
1,510	Mass. Con	14¾	15¼	14¼	14¼
200	Mayflower	5	5¼	5	5¼
829	Mohawk	78	79	77½	78
20	Nevada Con	16	16	16	16
1,206	New Arcadian	10	10	10	10¾
2,375	North Butte	34¾	34¾	32¼	33½
200	North Lake	2¼	2¾	2	2
50	Ojibway	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Old Dominion	56	56	55¼	55½
330	Osceola	88¼	87	85¼	87
1,390	Pond Creek	17¾	17½	17	17
291	Quincy	90	90	88¾	89
35	Rhode Isl. Com.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
50	Santa Fe	8	8	8	8
545	Shannon	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
555	Shattuck	28¾	28½	25	28
455	St. Mary's L.	60	62¼	59¼	59½
2,055	Sup. & Boston	3¼	4	3¼	3¾
730	Sup. Copper	30¾	31¼	30¼	31
185	Tamarack	39¾	39¾	39	39
100	Trinity	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
5,520	U. S. Smelting.	42¼	42¼	40¼	41¼
836	U. S. Smelt. pf.	46	46¼	46	46¼
6,625	Utah Con	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
1,426	Utah Con	15¾	15¾	15	15
1,570	Utah Copper	69¾	70¼	68¼	68¾
100	Victoria	8	8	8	8
200	Winona	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼
351	Wolverine	62	63	62	62¾
1,100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

5	A.,T. & S. F. pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
25	Boston & A.	175	176	175	176
5	Boston Elev.	76	76	76	76
20	Boston & Me.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
30	Mass. Electric.	5	5¼	5	5¼
25	Mass. El. pf.	35¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
232	N. Y., N. H. & H.	66¼	66¼	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. P. Svc. pf.	16	16	16	16
311	Am. Sugar	108	110	107¼	110
550	Am. T. & T.	121½	122½	121¾	122½
40	Am. Wool. pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84¾
27	A. G. & W. I. pf	23½	23½	23	23½
355	A. G. & W. I.	9	9	8¾	8¾
50	East B. Land.	8	8	8	8
9	Edison	236¾	236¾	236¾	236¾
353	Gen. Electric.	163¼	164½	162¾	164¾
60	Mass. Gas	78	79	79	79
4	Mass. Gas pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
40	Mergenthaler	160	162	162	162
25	Miss. River P.	10	10	10	10
50	Miss. R. P. pf.	40	40	40	40
24	N. Eng. Telep.	120½	130	129¾	130
75	Pullman	155½	156¼	155	156¼
10	Swift & Co.	110	110	110	110
697	United Fruit.	138¼	139	137	138¾
3,114	United Shoe M.	63	64	62	62¾
42	United S. M. pf.	28½	29	28¾	28¾
3,423	U. S. Steel	69¾	70¼	69¼	69¾
80	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	111½	109¼	111½
100	Western Union.	68	68	68	68

BONDS.

2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	87½	87¾	87½	87½
2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4½s	103	103¾	102	102
500	Atchison 4s	92	92	92	92
15,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	70	70	70	70
10,000	Pond Cr'k 6s.	97	97	97	97
1,000	F. E. Pow. 5s	93	93	93	93
500	W. T. & T. 5s.	96	96	96	96

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.65	.85	First N. C.	2¾	2¾
B. St. Gas.	.12	.18	Houghton	4¼	4¾
Bingole	1¼		Iron Blossom	.68	.70
Bingham	8¾	9	La Rose	.50	.55
Bohemia	2¾	2¾	Majestic	.60	.62
Boston E.	.25	.34	MsK.-N.	.31	.34
Butte & Ked.	.21	.24	Mont. Mets.	.19	.20
Calaveras	1¾	2	M. of Am.	2¾	2¾
Champ. C.	.10	.11	N. Baltic.	3¼	3¾
Chief Con.	.83	.90	Nev. Doug.	.60	.65
Cortez	.90	.95	Ohio Copper	.25	.28
N. Cornelia	8¾	9	Oneco	1½	1¾
Con. Ariz.	.75	.87	So. Lake	6¼	6¾
Con. Cop.	1¾	2⅛	Stew't M.	1¾	2
Con. Ked.	.21	.24	Utah Mets.	4¼	4½
Davis-D.	1¾	1¾	U. V. Ext.	4	4¼
Eagle & B	1⅝	1¾	Yukon G.	2¾	2¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Shipbldg.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
243	Chi. Pneu. T.	58½	60	58	58
51	Chi. Ry. 2s.	20¾	21	20¼	21
19	Com. Edison.	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
90	Dia. Match.	95¼	95¼	95	95
10	H., S. & M. pf.	110	110	110	110
65	Illinois Brick.	65	65	65	65
60	Harv., N. J.	111	111	111	111
10	Public Service.	94	94	94	94
73	People's Gas.	115¾	115¾	115	115
27	Quaker Oats.	200	200	200	200
225	Sears-Roebuck.	137	137¼	136	136
450	Stew. Warner.	68¾	68¾	68	68
83	Swift Co.	109½	109¾	109½	109¾
220	Union Carbide.	156	156	153½	154

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	City Rys. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98	98
5,000	Chi. Ry. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
12,000	Met. gold 4s.	73½	73½	73½	73½
2,000	People's G. ref. 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amer. Can	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
918	Baldwin Loco.	50½	52	50½	52
1,895	Cambria Steel.	46¼	47¼	46	47
20	Com. Prod.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
837	Elec. Storage.	52	52	51¾	51¾
110	Gen. Asphalt.	27½	27½	27¼	27¾
100	Int. Pump.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
220	Inter.-Met.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
11	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21¼	21½
9	Minehill	56	56	56	56
19	Nevada Cons.	16	16	16	16
852	Penn. R. R.	54	54	54	54¼
58	Phila. Co.	34	34	34	34
10	Phila. Co. 6% cum pr	40	40	40	40
550	Phila. Elec.	23¾	24	23¾	24
325	Phila. Rapid Tran. t c.	9	9	8¾	8¾
100	Rep. I. & S.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
65	Reading	73½	73½	73	73¼
10	South. Pas.	90	90	90	90
10	Studebaker	69	69	69	69
20	Ton. Bel.	4½	4½	4¼	4½
246	Ton. Min.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
150	Union Trac.	33¼	34	33¼	33¾
40	United Gas I.	68	68	62¾	63¾
16,765	U. S. Steel.	63	63	60¾	60¾
10	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111	111	111
2,732	W. Cramp & S.	43	44¾	40	43¾

BONDS.

$1,000	A. G. & El. 5s.	86½	86¼	86¼	86¼
2,000	Bald. L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
4,000	Bet. Steel 6s.	117½	117½	117½	117½
13	C. St. sc. 1916.	98	98	98	98
87	Cam. St. scrip, 1917. Feb.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
5,479	Cam. St. scrip, 1917. May	97¾	97¼	97	97
1,000	City 3½s, 1939	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	Elec. & Peo. 5s.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
3,000	Inter. Rys. 4s.	58	58	58	58
8,000	L. N. con 4½s.	99	99	98¾	98¾
2,000	L. V. T. ref. 5s.	87	87	87	87
1,500	Pa. R. R. cv. 3½s, 1965	97¾	98¼	98	98¼
64,000	Pa. R. R. cv. 3½s.	98	98¼	98	98¼
100	Phil. El. 5s.	101	101	101	101
5,000	Un. Rys. 4s, tc.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
1,000	Un. Rys. Inv. 5s.	63½	64	63½	64

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sewer Pipe.	20	20½	19¾	19¾
250	Am. W. G. Mach.	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
80	A. W. G. Mach. pf.	82	82	82	82
300	Col. Gas & El.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
500	Crucible Steel.	31¾	32¼	30	30¼
155	Crucible Steel pf.	88¼	90	88¼	90
35	Elk Co. Nat. Gas.	113¾	114	113¾	114
40	Indpdt. Brewing	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
55	Indpt. Brew. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
155	Mfrs. Lt. & H.	47	47	47	47
50	Nat. Firepf. pf.	19	19	19	19
150	Ohio Fuel Sup.	44¼	44¼	44	44
55	Pittsb'h Coal.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Pittsb'h Coal pf.	92	92	92	92
20	Pittsb'h O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
290	Pure Oil	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
1,000	San Toy	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
483	U. S. Steel.	63	63	62¾	62¾
550	Westingh. Elec.	49	49¼	48¾	48¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Fluctuations in the Curb Stocks Show Gains in Most Instances.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 198,168 shares of stock and $63,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 47,865; railroads, 1,850; oils, 3,808, and mining, 140,645; rights, $9,000. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	All. Flin.	¾	¾	¾	¾
25	Am. S. Sh.	100½	100½	100½	100½
10	Am. B. S. pf.	150	150	150	150
18,800	Am. Zinc	55	56¼	55	55¼
5,600	†Car. L. & P.	3⅜	3⅜	3	3
950	†Cramp Shipb.	41	45	41	44½
200	†Elec. Boat	80	80	79	79
170	Emerson Phon.	$15	$15	14½	14½
100	†Houston Oil.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
450	†Int. M. M. pf.	4¾	5	4¾	5
300	†Int. Met. pf.	38½	39¼	38¼	38½
2,800	†Int. St. Pump	5	7¼	5	7⅛
100	Int. S. P. pf.	12	12	12	12
200	Kelly S. T.	127½	132	127½	132
10	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	81	84	84	84
200	McCrory S. C.	53	54	53	54
400	Mex. Lead.	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
400	N. Y. Transp.	16¼	16¼	16	16
200	†Pyrene M. C.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	C. of R. & H.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
500	Sterling Gum.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5,700	U. C. S., new.	9¾	10¼	9¾	9¾
200	†U.C.S.C. of A.	98	98¼	98	98¼
6,000	Un. Prof. Sh.	3⅝	3½	3¼	3¼
2,000	†World Film.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	U. Shoe Mach.	63½	63½	63½	63½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
300	Anglo-Am Oil	17¼	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
11	Buckeye P. L.	105	100	105	+ 3
10	Eureka Pipe L.	225	225	225	+ 1
65	Galena S. Oil.	151	150	151	— 4
2	Ill. Pipe Line.	130	130	130	— 1
50	Ind. Pipe Line	97	95	97	+ 2
2,500	Int. Petrol.	9	8¾	8⅝	— ⅛
75	Nat. Transit.	32	30	30	— ½
15	Ohio Oil	138½	138½	138½	+ 1½
310	Pierce Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
145	Prairie O. & G.	817	813	815	— ⅝
75	Prairie P. L.	133	131	132	— ½
10	So. Penn. Oil.	281	281	281	+ 3
10	S. W. Penn. P. L.	112	112	112	+ 2
58	S. O. of Cal.	287	283	287	+ 9
25	S. O. of Ind.	420	415	420	+ 8
40	S. O. of N. J.	404	402	403	+ 2
90	S. O. of N. Y.	188	186	188	+ 3
7	Vacuum Oil	206	205	206	+ 2½

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	Amal. Cop., r.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Texas Oil, rts.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4

RAILROADS.

100	Int. Con., w. i.	24	24	24	24
300	Int. C. pf., w. i.	74	75	74	75
225	Wabash, w. i.	13¾	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
325	Wabash pf. (a)	44½	45¼	44½	45½
400	Wabash pf. (b)	21½	22	21½	22

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
8,500	†Alaska Jun.	14	13½	14	14⅜
2,000	†Al.-Cal. Min.	73	72	73	73
5,700	†Atlanta	34	34½	34	34
1,000	*Big Cotton.	7	7	7	7
5,700	†Booth	57	58	56	56
1,000	†Butte Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	*Caledonia. M.	65	65	63	63
650	Canada Cop.	1	1¼	1	1¼
2,500	*Cashboy	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,200	†Chile Copper.	19	19½	19	19¼
5,000	Cons. Ariz. Sm.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
570	Cons. Nev.-U.	1	1	1	1
600	Cons. Cop. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	*Diam. B. B.	4	4	4	4
200	Dome Mines.	14½	14½	14½	14½
2,000	*†Emma Copper.	34	34	34	34
1,800	*†Genesee Cop.	42	43	42	43
765	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
3,700	*†Goldfield M.	27	27½	27	27
1,500	Green-Cananea.	32½	33⅝	32½	33
2,300	*Intern. Mines	15	15	15	15
200	†Iron Blossom.	70	70	68	68
6,300	Jumbo Exten.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	†Kewanaas	16	17	16	17
1,000	*Lone Star.	7½	7½	7½	7½
5,900	*McKinley-D.	32	32	32	32
4,800	*Majestic Cop.	63	63	60	63
2,700	Mines of Am.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
100	Mines of Mills.	21	21	21	21
2,500	New Utah Bo.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,000	North Star.	17½	17½	17½	17½
27,500	*Oro	10	11½	10	11
1,000	*Sells	10	11	10	11
1,000	†Sandst. Ken.	6	8	6	8
1,600	†Silver Pick.	11¼	12¼	11¼	12
2,500	Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,300	*Superstl. Min.	24	24	24	24
3,200	*Tembiaming.	86	86	86	86
500	Ton. Belmont.

WHITMAN PHONES ALBANY FROM FAIR

Greets His Infant Son and Then Talks with State Officials.

WIRE 3,400 MILES LONG

New York Day at the Exposition a Great Success, He Tells The Times.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., who is six weeks old and beginning to take interest, was in touch with Charles Seymour Whitman, Sr., who, besides being his father, happens to be Governor of the State of New York, over the long-distance telephone this evening. Charles Seymour Whitman, Sr., was in the New York State Building in the Exposition grounds at San Francisco. Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., was giving his first "at home" in the Executive Mansion at Albany.

It was a very brief communication, but Governor Whitman said over the telephone that he regarded it as very satisfactory. About a hundred men and women friends of the Governor and Mrs. Whitman sat with receivers to their ears and overheard it all.

These friends had been sitting for more than an hour listening to telephone talks across the continent between the Governor and some of the State officials when the Whitman baby was brought to the reception rooms of the Mansion where the guests were seated along tables. Before each was a telephone receiver. Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., was attended by two nurses, one of whom with the baby in her arms was conducted to the head of the chief table, where Superintendent J. A. Jamison of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company was keeping a line to San Francisco open for cross-continent conversations.

The baby seemed impressed with the seriousness of the situation. Superintendent Jamison called out to the telephone official at the other end of the wire to send for the Governor in a hurry, as C. S. Whitman, Jr., was on the wire. After a brief delay word came from California that the Governor also was on the wire.

The nurse held the transmitter close to the mouth of Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr.

"Cry Charles! Please cry," she begged.

Majordomo Townsend of the Executive Mansion tried to provoke a cry by scowling and making grimaces. Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., ignored the appeals of the nurses and the grimaces completely. He seemed to have made up his mind that he would have nothing to say.

"He won't talk, Governor," said the nurse despairingly over the telephone.

"If he misses this chance, he isn't a Whitman," came the word from the Governor's end of the wire.

More appeals from the nurses and more grimaces by Townsend only made the baby stare at them with big eyes. Then William A. Orr, the Governor's secretary, conceived the idea of placing the receiver at the baby's ear and having the Governor speak to him.

"Hello, baby!" the Governor shouted.

No one was willing to tell how it was brought about, but just at that moment Charles Seymour Whitman cried as they do when they are peevish.

"Did you hear him, Governor?" asked Secretary Orr.

"Yes," said the Governor, "I heard him most distinctly. He said 'Goo-goo.'"

"Oh, golly; how is that for imagination?" said Secretary Orr, his hand covering the transmitter.

It was New York Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and in honor of the occasion the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had installed 150 receivers and some sending instruments in the Executive Mansion. These were connected with a wire running through Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City to San Francisco. The line runs through thirteen States and is 3,400 miles in length, yet the 150 guests at the Mansion heard the speakers nearly as distinctly as if they had been in the same room.

The first conversation over the line was between Mrs. Whitman, who is with the Governor, and one of the nurses. Mrs. Whitman was told all about the baby's health. Charles Seymour Whitman, Jr., she was informed, was behaving splendidly, was eating and sleeping well, and weighed 10¾ pounds.

Then Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck talked to Governor Whitman, assuring him that the ship of State was running on an even keel and that a sharp lookout was kept for submarines. The Governor expressed the hope that the life preservers were kept within easy reach.

Several State officials then had brief conversations with Governor Whitman, including Commissioner Finley, who said:

"There are about one hundred State officials and politicians here at the Mansion listening to our conversation."

"Heavens, is the silver locked up?" asked the Governor with a laugh.

Next Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, sent word across the Continent that he wanted to talk to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

"We have had a big day," said Mr. Mack. "We've had a tremendous crowd. The Governor made an excellent addres and was received with great enthusiasm. Here is Governor Whitman coming to the telephone. He wants to talk to you."

The Governor asked what the Constitutional Convention was doing. THE TIMES correspondent reported progress.

"Have they voted to raise the Governor's salary yet?" asked Mr. Whitman, with a laugh. The Governor was told that this detail of the convention's work still was to be taken up.

"Well, that is really the most important business before the Convention," said the Governor.

In discussing the trip, the Governor said:

"We have had a marvelous trip. We are all well and are having a delightful time here at the Exposition."

Mayor Stevens of Albany sent a message through the Governor to the Mayor of San Francisco and Secretary Daniel L. Ryan of the Panama-Pacific Commission had a chat with a number of his friends.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Sixteen Staff Colonels, Majors, Captains, and other officers in full uniform were grouped about Governor Charles S. Whitman today at the celebration of New York State Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Governor Whitman, Norman E. Mack, Chirman of the New York State Commission, and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the New York Assembly, were the chief speakers.

The ceremonies included the planting of a white pine tree brought from the State College of Forestry at Syracuse. Governor Whitman and Mrs. Whitman were guests tonight at a dinner given by the Women's Exposition Board, and later at a reception and ball given by the Directors.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 4.—The following companies were chartered yesterday in the office of Secretary of State Martin:

Ideal Dress Manufacturing Company, Passaic, $25,000; to manufacture ladies' gowns, trimmings, &c. Sal Nadel, Samuel Nadel, and Anna Nadel, Passaic.

Beaver Electric Lamp Company, Newark, $100,000; to manufacture electric lamps. Edmund Beatty, Newark; Frederick Rossater, Irvington, and Philip Dreyfuss, Rutherford.

Hohl Wrapping Machine Company, Newark, $250,000; to manufacture the Hohl wrapping machines. Herman Bauer, Robert R. Graham, and Melvin Stephens, Newark.

Passaic Cornice and Skylight Works, Passaic, $25,000; Louis Pachman, and Benjamin Chaus, both of Passaic, and Joseph Rubin, Jersey City.

Delaware Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., June 4.—Charter filed:

New England and Pacific Steamship Company, New York, $1,500,000, to construct boats, barges, and all other kinds of water craft; George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, K. B. Longfield, all of Wilmington, Del.

Capital increases: American Cuban Estates Corporation of New York, from 600,000 to $20,000,000. This company was first incorporated here May 12, 1915, for the purpose of constructing railroads in the island of Cuba. The incorporators include Alex. F. Garbe, New York; Arthur A. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Robert A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City, N. J.; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack,

WABASH PLAN EXTENSION.

Securities May Be Deposited Till July 3 for Reorganization.

It was announced officially yesterday that more than 90 per cent. of the $40,600,000 Wabash Railroad first refunding and extensions mortgage bonds had been deposited under the terms of the Wabash reorganization plan of April 29. This implies assent to the plan on the part of the holders. Announcement as to the amount of common and preferred stock deposited under the plan was withheld, but it was said that even these deposits were satisfactory.

The time for making deposits expired on June 1, but the joint reorganization committee of the Wabash announced yesterday that the time for depositing both stock and bonds had been extended to July 3. More than 10 per cent. of the stock, it is understood, is held abroad, and the foreign holdings of the first refunding and extensions mortgage bonds are also said to be considerable. It was to offset the "war conditions," it was explained, that an extension was authorized.

A member of the committee said regarding the status of the plan:

"From every source we have received favorable comment on the reorganization plan. It is not true that the stock has not responded liberally to the plan. We hope to make announcement regarding the stock later. With the aid of the extension we expect to hear from many holders with whom we have been unable to get in touch. The committees in London, Paris, and Amsterdam have been notified of the extension."

The good showing made by the bondholders is explained by the fact that they have much to loose if they do not assent to the plan. According to its provisions there will be an assessment of $30 a share on the $53,200,000 common stock and on the $29,200,000 preferred. The plan provides further, however, that all of the assessments which are not raised by the stock must be provided by the first refunding and extensions mortgage bonds. The holders of these bonds who do not comply with the terms will get only their pro rata share of any proceeds which may be left after the settlement of all obligations and liabilities of the Wabash entitled to prior payment. The securities to be issued in return for the stocks and bonds consist of preferred stock A, preferred stock B, and new common stock. A syndicate of bankers has underwritten the plan and will pay the unsubscribed part of the $27,720,000 which must be raised.

TO SEIZE RAILWAY FUNDS.

Note Holder Attaches M., K. & T. Deposits in Six Banks.

An attachment suit was begun yesterday in the State Courts against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company by John Davies, a Broadway broker holding $10,000 of the railway company's two-year notes, which were due May 1. The action is similar to that started a few days ago by a dissatisfied note holder of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas has outstanding about $19,000,000 of the two-year notes. A campaign was started early in the year to get an extension of one year, and the extension plan became operative shortly before May 1, more than 90 per cent. of the holders having deposited their notes. The May 1 interest on the notes deposited was paid, but no provision was made for non-depositors.

Mr. Davies, through his attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank, alleged that neither the principal or interest of his ten notes had been paid. Supreme Court Justice Donnelly granted him a $10,000 writ of attachment against the property of the railway company held in this State.

It was said last night that copies of the attachment had been served on six local banks in which the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is believed to have funds. ...t railway company maintains offices at 71 Broadway.

MO. PAC. PLAN NEARLY READY

Bankers Delay Announcement Till Note Extension Is Decided.

A reorganization plan for the Missouri Pacific Railway probably will be completed next week. The bankers have been delaying announcement of details because of the uncertainty of the $24,845,000 note extension. With the extension operative, however, it will be advantageous to get the property upon its feet as soon as possible.

In the first instance, it is admitted by officials, the plan will call for a large assessment. The latest reports are that it will not be more than $30 a share, a part of the proceeds to be applied to paying off the $24,845,000 notes at maturity next June. It was reported yesterday that the plan called further for the consolidation of the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern into one company. This would be desirable, an official admitted, but would be met with many legal technicalities.

It is expected that the plan will further provide for a scaling down of the present indebtedness of the Missouri Pacific and that preferred stock will be issued in exchange for the bonds. The bonds likely to be thus affected are the collateral trust 4's and the first and refunding convertible 5's. New preferred stock, it is expected, will also be issued to the stockholders as compensation for the stock assessment.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—Thirty-eight corporations were chartered today. They had capitals aggregating $883,500, and included:

American Dressier Tunnel Kilns, high temperature ovens, $500,000; C. J. Kirk, L. and W. S. Kupfer, Leonia, N. J.

The Metals Trading Corpn., ores, minerals, metals, alloys, products, reduction plants, $100,000; H. Pendleton, Jr., W. Matteson, C. Monlieth, 11 Wall St.

J. S. Davis, Inc., Bronx, pianos, player pianos, musical instruments, $50,000; R. L. Kapp, M. Kaufmann, J. E. Davis, 87 Southern Boulevard.

Safe Securities Corpn., underwrite, invest, deal in, stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, mortgages, $25,000; T. Kraft, E. and O. Englanger, 544 West 157th St.

Equity Iron Works, Brooklyn, structural, ornamental metal, machinery, hardware, $20,000; E. R. Kraetzer, F. Omdal, C. Dipple, Jr., 1,488 President St., Brooklyn.

Century Steel Co. of America, tools, hardware, machinery, metals, &c., lumber, $15,000; W. B. Dukeshire, J. J. Deboves, F. B. Lown, 10 Bayley St., Yonkers.

J. E. Bunting Co., Wyandoch, contracting, decorating, building materials, $15,000; E. M. Beyhl, F. B. Knowiton, J. E. Bunting, Flushing.

Morgan Munitions Supply Co., supplies for armies and navies throughout the world, $10,000; H. A. McConkey, V. H. Rothwell, A. A. Vantine, 567 West End Av.

Superior Motor Power Co., autos, motor cycles, engines, $20,000; B. D. and L. D. Cahn, Norman Loeb, 30 Irving Place.

B. and W. Waist Co., women's garments, $10,000; F. Sacoder, O. Weinstein, S. Brooks, 782 New Jersey Av., Brooklyn.

North Coast Exploring Corpn., realty on north coast of Cuba, $10,000; J. L. Feeny, H. E. Reilly, K. E. Heimburger, 48 Exchange Place.

William P. Morris Co., agent, broker, dry, knit goods, textiles, notions, gloves, $10,000; I. W. Betts, C. F. Quantrell, R. W. Thomas, 317 West 97th St.

Levine & Hein, women's and girls' garments, $10,000; M. and S. Levine, J. H. Hein, 1,551 Minford Place, Bronx.

D. I. Malkan Furniture Co., house furnishings, $5,000; D. I. and B. Malkan, H. Ruderman, 889 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

The Opalescent Bent Glass Co., art glass globes, shades, fixtures, $10,000; W. S. Evans, H. Allbach, S. H. Lewis, 106 7th Av.

Patent Promotion Co., patent solicitor, draftsmen, printers, publishers, $10,000; D. A. Linsky, H. H. Waller, G. E. Toulopoulos, 140 Nassau St.

Schmidt Brothers, Ilion, realty agency, brokerage, insurance, $7,500; A. B. Gantt, N. F. and T. W. Schmidt, Ilion.

Mack Printing Co., printing, stationery, lithographing, $5,000; E. D. McKenna, C. Baker, G. E. Macy, 2,079 Daly Av., Bronx.

The Invert Sugar Co. of New York, invert sugar and tobacco, $5,000; E. R. Kraetzer, J. N. MacLean, H. L. Young, 40 Bergen Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Orleans Ice Cream Co., Medina, $5,000; P. Thaddeus, G. C. and C. F. Stein, Medina.

The Verellan Co., Syracuse, hotels, restaurants, theatres, contracts, realty, $5,000; D. Falcone, A. Ilacqua, W. P. Carfagno, 927 Highland Av., Syracuse.

Rome Taxi and Garage Co., Rome, autos, motor cycles, bicycles, $5,000; H. E. H. Evans, A. and G. E. Tunbridge, Clinton.

Movable Fire Escape Co., Brooklyn, machinery, fire escapes, $15,000; G. Larose, G. Aragona, A. Sferioza, 2,966 3d St., Coney Island, Brooklyn.

Capital Increases—William S. Rice, Inc., Adams, from $100,000 to $250,000; Poughkeepsie Foundry and Machine Co., Poughkeepsie, $50,000 to $150,000; Syracuse Bread Co., Syracuse, $60,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Manhattan Square Express and Vans Co., Manhattan; Seventy-Three Fifth Avenue Co., Manhattan; Harwood Florida Co., Manhattan.

LIFT TRUST LAW BAN, EXPORTERS DEMAND

Tell Trade Commission Combinations Are Needed for Foreign Business.

SMALL FIRMS HELPLESS

Cost of Pioneering Too Great for Individuals—Time to Grasp War Opportunities.

The Federal Trade Commission yesterday concluded its two-day inquiry here into export conditions, with special reference to opportunities created by the European war for the extension of American trade. As on Thursday the preponderant testimony was in favor of the authorization by Congress of combinations to exploit foreign markets.

William L. Saunders, Chairman of the Ingersoll-Rand Company, machinery manufacturers, the first witness, thought combination of business men to handle foreign trade desirable. If such combinations were contrary to the anti-trust laws, he said, the laws should be changed.

The witness said he believed the combinations would give the small concerns a stronger front to oppose combinations of foreign countries. In conclusion Mr. Saunders expressed the belief that German producers will have the aid of their Government after the war in unfairly "dumping" goods in this country and elsewhere to enable them to recover lost trade.

Harrison C. Lewis, General Manager of the National Paper and Type Company, told the commission he was opposed to the proposed limitation of concerns qualified to enter combinations to those capitalized at $1,000,000 or less.

"Our smaller firms are not in a position to establish selling agencies alone," he said. "In a single country $1,000,000 would have to be invested in starting selling agencies."

Conclusions arrived at in handling South American trade were set forth by Joseph P. Grace, of William R. Grace & Co., exporters, and owners of steamship lines. Mr. Grace said the most important step in building up business in South America is to find a way to bring American merchandise to the serious attention of the buyer. In the opinion of the witness, it should be made possible to have each of the best selling articles in this country represented in South America by a traveling specialist in order that the product might be properly demonstrated. Speaking of the Sherman law, Mr. Grace said:

"The law seems to be sufficiently indefinite to make manufacturers in the same line hesitate about sending out a group salesman to sell unsportionally for them. It would be well to amend the act so as to make it perfectly clear to manufacturers in this country that in their dealings in foreign countries they are not restricted in their operations in any way except by the laws of the countries in which they are dealing, with which their foreign competitors must also conform."

William S. Kies, Manager of the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, described the results of an extended investigation into export conditions. He said he had talked and corresponded with a great number of manufacturers throughout the country, and had reached the conclusion that the important thing for the small manufacturer is to develop a market and this can be done only by their getting together and sharing the expense.

"It is time for a new era," said Mr. Kies. "We have had so much of the 'Thou shalt not' in this country, that we ought to have something of the 'You may.' We have the opportunity now to lay the foundations for a large foreign trade. It will not be with us forever. The Sherman Act must be amended to permit co-operation if the United States is to develop a large export trade. The cost of developing the foreign market, together with the financing and cost of learning about foreign competition may be reduced by co-operation."

Interesting testimony regarding the competition to which the American locomotive is subjected abroad was given by Waldo N. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company and by Charles M. Muchnic, its Export Manager. Mr. Marshall told of the annoyance experienced by his firm in having to transact business through foreign banks in South America and elsewhere. He asserted that at times German rivals had learned all about the American concern's prices and contracts through the documents passing through such banks.

Welding Ring, President of the American Exporters and Importers' Association, gave it as his view that the commission house meets the need of small manufacturers desiring to enter the export field. The speaker denounced the long credits prevailing in South America as the bane of the South American trade.

William H. Douglas of Arkell & Douglas, commission merchants, said he had found no demand among the small exporters for combinations. He gave it as his view that in combinations only two firms would reap all the benefit. "The big corporations," he insisted, "favor combinations because they realize that what they start as an American combination would soon be a world combination."

Walter Wyman, Export Manager of the Carter Ink Company, complained that trade marks of his company were being copied in Japan. He advocated the extension of the laws covering trade marks by treaties as a protection to American exporters.

Other witnesses were Franklin Johnston, editor of the American Exporter; George H. Richards, export manager of the Remington Typewriter Company; G. E. Smith, President of the Royal Typewriter Company; Marcelis Parsons of the Parsons Trading Company; J. S. Brodhead, Export Manager of Colgate & Co.; Joseph T. MacLean of Muller, MacLean & Co., and Joseph J. Slechta, general agent of the Lloyd Brazileiro.

Calumet & Hecla Report.

The Calumet and Hecla Company earned $13.50 a share in the year ended Dec. 31. Dividends amounted to $10 a share, and the surplus was $6,902,866, compared with $6,553,964 in 1913. The company produced 53,691,562 pounds of copper at an average cost of 11.35 cents, compared with 45,016,890 pounds at an average cost of 14.25 cents. Since Feb. 1 the mills have been running on full time.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

THE NATIONAL INCINERATOR COMPANY, manufacturer of plants for burning and destroying refuse, with offices at 101 Park Avenue and factory at 405 East 124th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $38,396 and nominal assets $672,350.

ROBERT G. THOMAS & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert G. Thomas & Son, (corporation,) wholesale dealers in teas and coffees at 181 Duane Street, by G. Underwood Kirkpatrick for $10,697. Assets, $10,000.

PETER J. INGLIS, carpenter, at 355 West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,538 and assets $1,288.

LEO BLOOM of 601 West 178th Street, a bank clerk, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,320 to four creditors, all for loans, and no assets.

CHARLES TAMPKE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Tampke, grocer, at Pelham, N. Y., by seven creditors, with claims aggregating about $500.

MEYER, MARTIN & DANDA, manufacturers of embroidery and art needlework, at 142-144 Grand St., have filed schedules showing liabilities $107,378 and nominal assets $109,442.

MILTON DRESS CO., of 34 West Fifteenth St., has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,875 and assets $804 cash.

SOL ROSMAN & CO., manufacturers of dresses, at 150 West Twenty-fifth St., has filed schedules showing liabilities $3,776 and assets $1,090.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 285 business failures in the United States during the week, against 321 for the previous week. The Middle States had 89, New England 40, Southern 66, Western 57, Northwestern 25, and Pacific Western 18. Canada had 27, against 41 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by the Hunts Lunch Company, liabilities $47,193, assets $9,807, and by the Luncheon Company, both of Boston, liabilities $3,314, assets $1,991. Both companies are under the same management.

LYNN, Mass.—P. Joseph Connors, a merchant, involuntary petition. The petitioning creditor was the Massachusetts Breweries Company of Boston, which has a claim of $1,000 on a note and another of $1,934.08 for merchandise sold.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4.—Freeman C. Allen, described as a clerk, filed a petition in bankruptcy in Buffalo today. Liabilities, $54,581.50; assets, $381.75.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Brown, Fred C.—Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Co., $589.13.

Bloom, Harry, and Abraham Milliman—S. S. Goodman, $1,093.04.

Hall, William E.—Bradford & Co., Incorporated, $205.67.

Blutreich, Joe—R. & J. Pickle Works, Incorporated, $356.03.

Brainard, William C.—Actograph Co., $695.08.

Beck, Kloberg Co., Incorporated—J. Sternstein Co., $127.67.

Braunstein, Morris—A. Klostzick et al., $347.07.

Bates, Hayden—Burlington Hotel Co., $248.33.

Chapman, David B. R.—Mutual Nassau Bank of New York, $1,105.20.

Cunningham, Mary—J. F. De Beau, $202.51.

Creamer, Joseph M.—P. D. Ackerman, $173.60.

Cashman, James J.—Seneca Distributing Co., $214.88.

City of New York—German Exchange Bank, $2,716.14.

Same—Chemical National Bank of New York, $38,840.47.

Dillman, Louis E.—Consolidated Holding Co., Incorporated, $110.14.

Doolittle, Frank W.—Brooklyn Bank of Brooklyn, $28,991.34.

Same—Same, $8,678.88.

Danner, James M.—Equitable Life Assurance Society, costs, $124.83.

De Friest, Fred V.—J. Greisgrow, $180.98.

Dolan, Hugh—Central Brewing Co. of New York, $131.66.

Earle, Nina, and David C. Miller—People, &c., $800.

Empire State Surety Co.—Hasting Land Improvement Co., costs, $121.10.

Fischer, Frederick W.—J. M. Talbot et al., $136.68.

Frumes, Jacob—M. Kulick, $269.65.

Finkelstein, Louis—H. J. Messing et al., $426.36.

Fisher, Frederick W.—J. M. Talbot et al., $105.87.

Greenberg, Samuel M.—Charles Kays Renting Co., Incorporated, $1,494.45.

Gorman, Alfred R.—Steven De Czssnah, Incorporated, $496.60.

Holz & Freystedt Co.—H. G. Coogan, $3,-302.47.

Hudson River Realty Co.—A. V. King, $431.90.

Hellman, Henry—J. M. Eastham, $3,433.58.

Hangley, Patrick J.—S. Strasburger, $2,586.76.

Herbert, Frederick W.—F. Schumacher & Co., $241.93.

Hebrew Kindergarten & Day Nursery—J. B. Corse. $457.61.

Jasper, Morris—I. S. Tunick, $1,118.87.

Kresslin, Leo—S. Jacobs, $184.40.

Kiefe, Philip—Seneca Distributing Co., $197.74.

Kassel, Samuel—A. Coopersmith, $376.37.

Keller, Jacob—Seneca Distributing Co., $125.15.

Liberty Metal Mfg. Co., Inc.—S. J. Aaron, $750.77.

Louis Marx & Son—Raisler Heating Co., $457.41.

Leeser, Chas. B.—F. L. Deganer, Jr., $1,-051.44.

Malvin, Samuel—P. Bluhm et al., $143.45.

Mundet, Jose, Alexander A. Torrisilla & William Brow]—L. O. Lyman, $1,150.64.

Minsky, William—S. Kapner, $1,950.50.

Morrison, Harry L.—A. Messner, $167.41.

Mackinstry, Everett—Northern Bank of N. Y., $477.06.

Nissenbaum, Bureck—M. Nadler et al., $126.20.

Newman, Morris—S. Cader et al., $731.58.

Nowitz, Philip—F. A. Hoyt, $1,800.

Ostheimer, Frank—Colonial Development Corp., $36.88.

O'Brien, Thomas, Jr.—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., costs, $146.82.

Pascall, Andrew—R. Walsh, $169.65.

Perry, John E.—B. Epstein, $182.40.

Perlberger, Morris—L. Gottheimer, $570.76.

Russian Transport & Ins. Co.—C. H. Engler, $1,464.98.

Rsamus Process Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $181.71.

Ragone, Salvatore—B. B. Simons, $191.67.

Reisman, Samuel, and Morris Alper—J. Monheimer, $364.70.

Rumaner, Jacob—H. Kramer et al., $104.95

Skinner, Laura A.—M. D. Mason et al., $103.50.

Smalls, Jacob, and Adolf Meyers, Bertha Livingston, and Louis Livingston, executors, &c.—G. Lang, $5,100.

Same—Same, $8,913.86.

Same—Same, $7,824.53.

Solomon, Joseph—B. F. Wolfsekhl, $256.72.

Schumarali, Andi—S. Handal, $201.67.

Scozzari, Michael, and Arthur P. De Ambri—R. F. Kilpatrick, $850.68.

Simon, Isidore—West Side Bank, $2,871.71.

Schreiber, Wm. H.—Netherland Bank of N. Y., $1,405.83.

Standard Meter Co.—C. T. White, $1,988.97.

Stuart, Chas. B. — Morewood Realty Holding Co., $114.40.

Scheer, George—Koen & Jaffe, Inc., costs, $107.69.

Schwartzberg, Joseph B.—A. Egidi, $434.67.

Sozio, Alfonso Charles Friedenberg, Inc., $190.09.

Schreier, Harry—O. I. Metzger et al., $5,686.90.

Trinidad Amusement Co.—N. Y. Studios, $848.70.

Turner, Thomas W., and Chas. E. Holmes—R. Major, $184.97.

Van Blarcom, Demarest—George Liss & Co., $271.77.

Wollenhaupt, August, Jr.—M. Maier, $459.71.

Wykagyl Reservation, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $121.13.

Ward, Frederick W.—Chelsea, $384.61.

Wiener, Jacob—S. Dahlman, $3,935.62.

Wurzel, David—A. Wechselbaum, $185.41.

Zerr, Herman—M. Linwood, $500.

Abels & Gild Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $128.48.

Bernberg, Gustav—Same, $258.72.

Carroll, Chas. J., executor—Same, $619.46.

De Forest Radio Telephone Co.—City of N. Y., $133.82.

Dillman, Edw. J.—same, $258.72.

Joseph B. Friedlander Co.—same, $138.48.

Knecht, Israd—same, $258.72.

Hyams, Henry—same, $235.72.

Lyttle, Samuel—same, $133.82.

Relder Schnader Realty Co.—same, $739.96.

Ransch, Archibald—same, $899.19.

Ratner, Charles—same, $258.72.

Rogen, Dennis T.—same, $258.72.

Rosenblum, David—same, $258.72.

Rustin, Eugene—same, $258.72.

Rankin, John M.—same, $258.72.

Reed, John W.—same, $258.62.

In Bronx County.

Achkouty, Shoucri D.—I. J. Silverstein, $7.82.

Ayer, Harriett W.—A. Pfirsich, $91.06.

D. Haberman & Co.—Tomkins Bros., $43.29.

Fehves, Alston H.—Lawson Piano Co., $103.36.

Kamber, Isidore—H. Gassman, $45.65.

Meyer, Otto Bruno—J. Meyer, $122.02.

Nagle, Josephine M.—M. Goldberg, $21.07.

Oppenheimer, Max and Amalie—Century Bank of the City of N. Y., $246.16.

Singher, Adolph—J. M. Gottlieb, $53.55.

Schnabel, Harry, as guardian—E. Melxel, $85.50.

Washington Wet Wash Co.—L. S. Goebel, Jr., $101.93.

Yager, Isador—C. Schultz, $119.72.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Scott, James S.—R. H. Wylie, Feb. 23, 1915, $392.65.

Tilden, A. Miller, Oct. 19, 1914, $85.10.

Tilliman Construction Co., Henry Turner, and William Turner—M. Tztelmann, May 7, 1915, $5,000.

Taylor, William W.—H. Kuhlmann, Dec. 7, 1912, $135.48.

Tubin, Solomon—J. Martucci, Feb. 26, 1915, $587.03.

Rochstein, Louis, and Abraham Feldman—Vanderveer Crossing, Inc., June 3, 1915, $147.53.

Same—Same, June 3, 1915, $105.90.

Same—Same, June 14, 1912, $400.69.

Same—Same, June 14, 1912, $537.15.

Same—Same, March 7, 1913, $103.86.

Same—Same, March 7, 1913, $151.06.

Huber, Edgar A.—J. Benaim, et al., March 25, 1914, $147.67.

Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. and Oscar Bahrens—H. Pollock, April 15, 1915, $250.

Drucker, Max, and Isidor Gozansky—A. Levine, Oct. 25, 1911, $511.86.

Nev-A-Hone Razor Strop Co.—B. Schwartz et al., March 5, 1915, $177.69.

N. Y. Consolidated Railroad Co.—G. Finkelstein et al., May 28, 1915, $1,250.

Nadel, Martha H.—New England Navigation Co., Nov. 19, 1912, $121.97.

J. W. McCabe Co.—R. Walsh, March 2, 1915, $51,142.18.

Lippmann, Julius—M. N. Salmore, Oct. 5, 1911, $231.38.

Marcus, Lena—B. C. Faulkner et al., Aug. 17, 1913, $1,024.34.

McGovern, Patrick, and Charles L. Perrin—Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, Oct. 14, 1914, $1,097.40.

Delaware and Hudson Co.—W. E. Williams, April 29, 1914, $105,528.18.

In Bronx County.

McBride, Margaret A., and Katharyn C. Kiernan—W. F. Brown, April 6, 1915, $218.61.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of May show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$733,881	+$77,857
Five roads	2,788,113	—202,511
Total (8 roads)	3,521,994	—124,654

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$325,884	$407,116	$337,720
Net	141,418	189,470	115,174
Surplus	37,693	84,855	17,099
10 mos. gr.	3,139,239	3,182,379	2,679,483
Net	1,148,745	1,136,690	771,217
Surplus	173,369	156,114	*160,042

*Deficit.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	6,689,143	6,693,137	3,994
Net aft tax	1,065,331	734,189	*331,141
10 mos. gross	76,907,227	79,450,464	2,543,236
Net aft tax	23,570,732	24,035,907	465,198

*Increase.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	219,088	273,698	285,109
Net	35,630	99,088	61,428
Def. aft chgs.	54,395	36,106	46,397
10 mos. gross	2,393,248	2,936,506	2,761,239
Net	438,542	625,846	558,889
Def. aft chgs.	467,335	382,252	468,340

HUDSON & MANHATTAN for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	465,488	484,776	19,288
Net	274,560	287,834	13,274
*Surplus	62,811	79,827	17,016
4 mos. gross	1,861,908	1,911,468	*49,560
Net	1,084,507	1,123,620	*39,113
*Surplus	289,656	292,421	52,765

*After charges and amortization of property available for interest on adjustment income bonds.

MINERAL RANGE for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	74,555	56,216	70,629
Net	24,073	17,833	18,222
Sur. aft chg.	11,877	4,995	3,364
10 mos gross	677,762	868,037	706,811
Net	191,590	34,196	136,087
Sur. aft. chg.	72,088	*87,015	6,090

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHern for April—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	2,338,246	2,483,902	144,756
Operat. income	552,751	717,680	164,929
10 mos gross	25,357,034	28,120,504	2,763,469
Operat. income	6,628,611	9,085,525	2,456,914

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Conditions in the wheat market were again distinctly against values, but there was a tendency to anticipate a rally on the belief that technical conditions had been strengthened by the recent decline. First prices were about a cent lower, owing to weakness in Europe, but reports of a somewhat less favorable nature regarding conditions in some of the Southwestern States as well as buying by recent bulls brought about an upturn of 1¼ to 1⅞c, and for a time the market gave the appearance of firmness. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.37⅝ and No. 2 hard at 1.41⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight. New York export billed: No. 1 Northern Duluth 1.42⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba 1.40½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	$1.24½	$1.25⅝	93½
Sept	..	..	1.18⅝	1.21⅝	95⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.20⅝	$1.16½	1.16⅝	1.19⅛	85⅛
Sept	1.15⅝	1.12½	1.12⅝	1.15½	87¼

CORN.

The corn market was steady for a good part of the day, with comparatively small offerings and more or less covering on complaints of unsettled weather in parts of the West. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82⅝c prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	74½	72⅞	73¼	73⅝	67
September	74⅝	73¼	73⅝	74½	58⅝

OATS.

The country was said to be asking for bids on new crop oats for forward shipment, and after an early advance on the recent export demand, the oats market eased off and at the close was ⅜ to ⅝c net lower. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 56½c; No. 2 white, 57c; No. 3 white, 56c; No. 4 white, 55½c; fancy clipped white, 57⅛ to 59½c; ordinary clipped white, 56½ to 58c, at elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	48⅝	47¼	47¼	47⅝	37⅛
September	48	47¼	47⅜	47⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was slightly higher early in the day, owing to an advance in the price of live hogs, but late in the session prices declined in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000; estimated for Saturday, 8,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	9.92	9.80	9.80	9.90

ROCK ISLAND DEALS BARED AT INQUIRY

Untermyer Alleges Stock-Jobbing Scheme to "Rig" Market Prior to Receivership.

NEW BOARD NOT CONSULTED

Mortgage Securities Used to Pay Interest While Money Was Sought to Keep Road Going.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The investigation of the circumstances surrounding the Rock Island Railroad receivership was taken up before the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in compliance with a resolution of the United States Senate. Samuel Untermyer of New York conducted the examination, and there were several sharp passages between him and witnesses. The general trend of the inquiry was to make clear that a big stock-jobbing scheme was worked to "rig" the market just before the Rock Island's affairs were put in the hands of a receiver.

Mr. Untermyer came into the investigation as counsel for N. M. Amster, one of the new Board of Directors of the Rock Island Company, to whom was intrusted the business of raising money to help the company to meet its debts.

The first witness was R. P. Lamont, President of the American Steel Foundries Companies, who has a claim against the Rock Island for $15,818, which was made the basis for the receivership proceedings.

Mr. Lamont said that he had understood that the application for a receiver was a wholly friendly proceeding, a conservation proposition, in fact. The petition for the appointment of a receiver, he was given to understand, was prepared in New York. President Mudge and one of the Vice Presidents were to be the receivers and their names were suggested by the officers of the company in the preliminary conversations in which he participated. Judge Carpenter, however, when it came to final action, did not take one of the Vice Presidents, but chose Jacob M. Dickinson instead. In consequence of the way the old Board of Directors manipulated the business of the company just before the receivers were appointed, many who held claims found themselves out in the cold while certain others were in the happy position of preferred creditors.

The most animated part of the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission today came when Roberts W. Walker, general counsel for the Rock Island, testified. Mr. Untermyer did not disguise his theory of the witness's scope and character of information and went at him unsparingly. He was met, however, with responses as swift as his own inquiries and the scenes at times was highly interesting.

Mr. Walker's testimony furnished a narrative of how, while Mr. Untermyer's client, Mr. Amster, was endeavoring to execute the commission given him to raise the several millions required to tide the Rock Island over its financial difficulties, the old Board of Directors used the mortgage securities of the company to the amount of $3,200,000 and cash on hand to the amount of $480,000 to raise funds to pay off interest due to the amount of $1,600,000 on April 15, without giving the new Board of Directors a chance to know what they were doing, and in consequence, Rock Island stock went up from 20 to 39 between March 29 and April 20.

Mr. Untermyer characterized the transaction as the payment of preferred creditors. It was shown that by a concerted plan twenty firms of brokers were separately ordered to buy Rock Island at the same time, and this also boomed the stock, while other firms sold heavily and large sums were thus gathered in during the deal.

It was brought out that the application for a receiver was carried out a month after the move was planned and when it was finally done the evidence of only one officer of the company was relied on to show that the company could not meet its obligations, and the new directors were not consulted.

As he closed his questions in regard to the stock deal, Mr. Untermyer asked Mr. Walker if the transaction "wasn't the rawest, the most deliberate, most desparate, if not criminal, stock deal ever put over." Mr. Walker started to make his reply, but Mr. Untermyer went on, both talking loudly at the same time, so that neither could be understood. Commissioner Clements rapped for order and gave notice that the Commission would assume responsibility for conclusions in regard to the morality of the deal.

Ogden Mills testified that he understood that the papers of the receivership were drawn up in New York in March. He said he sold his holdings, which had cost him $10,500, for $3,500, as he thought Rock Island was getting too high, considering the financial condition of the company. He did not know what was the cause of the advance of the stock, and acted on his suspicion that the price was not a healthy one. Mr. Mills said that all efforts of which he had knowledge to raise funds to help the Rock Island out of its difficulties met with failure and the only encouragement given at all was based on the idea of the personal indorsement of individuals to stockholders and officials of the company.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 58th St., near Broadway.
10:30 A. M.—"A Living Sacrifice."
3 P. M.—The Bible in Motion Pictures.
8 P. M.—"The Hope of the Early Church."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study. SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 123 West 57th Street.
Rev. W. C. Keirstead, Professor of Philosophy, New Brunswick University, Canada, will preach morning, 11; evening, 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor. 11—"The Message of the Trees." 8—Fifth lecture on "Forgotten Commandments," "Thou Shalt Not Tipple."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 38d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 5 West 46th St.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School, 9:30 o'clock A. M.
Sunday evening service and week night service discontinued until October.

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square. Rev. Alfred Aiton, Acting Pastor.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C.F. Hall, Ldr.

MADISON C. PETERS, NORTH CHURCH.
232 West 11th. 11 and 8, during June.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—" If I Lifted Up."
8 P. M.—" The Love That Will Not Let Us Go."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D.
11 A. M.—" What Is Your Life? "
7 P. M.—Union Services. Special Music.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(Swedenborgian,)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Church Service, 11—the pastor will preach. Subject, (by request:) "The Soldiers on the Other Side." A memorial sermon. Holy Communion will follow morning service.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M., "Preparedness."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West.
—Rev. C. J. SMITH preaches at 11. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AV.,
MADISON AV., COR. 60TH ST.
Worth M. Tippy, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preaching by Dr. Tippy. 8 P. M., Bishop James W. Bashford of China, "China."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
45th St., west of Broadway.
11 A. M.—Rev. HEBER JONES.
8 P. M.—Rev. JACOB E. PRICE, D. D.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11. Miss Pauline Langdon, Speaker. Subject: "Developing an Opulent Consciousness."

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Pastor, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Calm and Conquest."

Lecture Service, 11 East 41st St., Sunday, 11 A. M. Subject:
" R E S T "
Speaker, WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
PUBLIC INVITED.

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, HOTEL MAJESTIC, 72d, Central Park West. Saturday, 11.—" Joy." Soloist, Miss Irene Cumming; violinist, Aldo Ricci. Seats free. Public invited.

MRS. CHAPIN, PRESIDENT METAPHYSical Club, Boston, Hotel Biltmore, Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "Dreams That Come True." Studio 23 West 44th St. Address 8:15.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8, West End Presbyterian, Amsterdam, corner 105th. Evening, annual sermon to June brides, "Is Marriage a Lottery?"

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D. Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preparatory service, Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 57TH ST.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. Communion, 4:30. CHURCH CLOSES FOR SUMMER; WILL REOPEN SUNDAY, SEPT. 12.

Presbyterian.

"COME AND SEE."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach at both services.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Communion, 11. Dr. Work preaches 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th Street,
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor; Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
Service 11 A. M. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST.
REV. A. H. LIMOUZE, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., COR. 141ST ST.
11 AND 8. REV. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., MINISTER.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL
{ FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and at 4 o'clock.
NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion at 4 P. M.
Evening Service omitted.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. HARRY W. BAINTON at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Arthur M. Sherman.
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services 8, 11 A. M.; Procession 8, Madison Square 7:30. Evensong 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. at 20th St.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 —Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—Italian Service.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Gerald A. Cornell.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 35th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Litany, Holy Communion, sermon, rector. 4—Evening prayer, address, rector.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer ..... 10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion: Preacher, the Rector ..... 11:00 A. M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8:00 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. CHARLES LEWIS SLATTERY, Rector. 8 and 11, (Rector;) 8, (Mr. Edwards.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Special Musical Service.
Cantata: "God is Our Hope," Stanford.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45; Holy Communion and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11; Evening Prayer and Sermon, (MR. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
Divine Service at 11 A. M.
Sermon by the Reverend
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
Subject: Immortality of the Soul Implied in Our Doctrine of God.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Mr. Meyer Goldman. "The Necessity for a Public Defender."

Protestant Episcopal.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, 9 A. M. At 10:30 SERMON and EYRE'S MASS. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with PROCESSIONAL.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. 4 P. M.—Annual service of Trinity Chapel School.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Min.
11 A. M.—" Penny Wise, Pound Foolish."
8 P. M.—" The Fear of Death."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M.—Musical Service.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister.
will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. Cornelius De Young at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. will preach.
11 A. M.—"And the Earth Did Quake."
8 P. M.—"Two Are Better Than One."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Special Musical Service at 8 P. M.
Gounod's "Gallia."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister. Rev. W. M. Häushalter of East Orange, New Jersey, will preach at 11 A.M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Alfred J. Young of Canada proposes attending New York meeting.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC., Tuxedo Bldg., cor. 59th and Madison Av. Sunday, 3-8, Mr. Hereward Carrington, Mrs. Herbeck, and Christensen. Wednesday, 3; Thursday, Saturday, 8. Seance, Mr. Lake, Tuesday, 3-8; Friday, 8 P. M.

THE FIFTH BENEFIT RALLY will be given by the White Rose Spiritual Society, Monday, June 7, at 8 P. M., Tuxedo Hall, Madison Av., 59th St. Public invited.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av., at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: "FRIENDSHIP."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st Street. Services at Eleven. "COLLECTIVISM VS. INDIVIDUALISM?" Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "CONTENTMENT—TRUE AND FALSE."

Other Services.

EK-KLESIA COLLEGE AND HOME OF MYSTICAL TRAINING, Millstone, N. J. INAUGURAL DAY—Sat.-Mon., June 26-28. For particulars write for June Ek-Klesia," above address. Rev. HOLDEN E. SAMPSON, at the Nevada, Broadway and 70th St. EVERY THURSDAY—Class (open) 11 A. M.; Lecture 8:15 P. M. SUMMER SCHOOL—July-Sept., at the College.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 8 P. M., Young People's Rally.

LOCAL BRANCH OF THE ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS, (Non-Sectarian.) The ideal of the Order is one of constant self-mastery, in obedience to the personal guidance from within and prompted by the earnest desire for spiritual growth and the ability to help humanity to a greater realization of the Christ-consciousness
Free class Sunday evenings, 8:30.
510 West 136th St.
Mrs. P. G. MENZEL, Secretary.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th.—Swami Bodhananda—" Necessity of Concentration," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street; Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, " Be Not Weary in Well Doing." In the evening there will be a Musical Service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn.
Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—" Laughter and Singing."
Evening—" Obedience, the Secret of Knowledge."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn. 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The weather has cleared in the East, although a widespread depression, whose chief centre overlies North Dakota, has appeared in the West. This depression has been attended by showers and thunder storms in the Missouri Valley and at points in the Rocky Mountain region.

It is warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and the upper lake region.

Tre precipitation during Saturday and Sunday will doubtless be confined to the middle and upper Mississippi Valey, the lake region, and the lower Ohio Valley.

Temperatures will continue to rise in Atlantic Coast districts and will reach normal by Sunday.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate east to northeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable; South Atlantic Coast, fresh northwest to north.

FORECASTS: TODAY and SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Saturday, rising temperature; Sunday fair.

Southern New England—Partly cloudy Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

Western New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday, warmer Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United State Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	64	53	4 P. M.	66	65
6 A. M.	64	52	6 P. M.	69	62
9 A. M.	61	60	9 P. M.	68	60
12 M.	61	65	11 P. M.	65	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 65; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 57; at 8 P. M. it was 59. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 5:45 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.10 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:30—36	Orchard St.; not given.	
1:50—111	Division St.; not given	none
3:15—52	W. 120 St.; Morris Weiss	slight
4:45—242	Lafayette St.; William Hathnell	slight
8:37—500	E. 136 St.; R. Feingold	slight
10:50—878	E. 136 St.; Margaret Chasz	slight
P. M.		
1:15—58	W. 109 St., Nathan Nadler	slight
1:35—414	E. 8 St.; not given	slight
1:30—140	W. 60 St.; John Chatis	slight
2:40—723	Columbus Av., Frederick Somers	slight
3:15—140	Perry St., Fleischman Yeast Co.	None
4:10—225	5 Av., Brunswick Sight-Seeing Co.	Slight
5:10—1,121	1 Av., Holmes Realty Co.	Slight
6:30—205	E. 20 St., Tessie Dymond	Slight
7:05—40-42	W. 16 St., Bersch & Kirschner	$1,000
7:45—56	E. 13 St., J. Horowitz	Slight
8:50—631	Amsterdam Av.; Paul Pinkert	$500
8:50—249	2 St.; Morris Farrett	Slight
8:55—120	2 St.; Benjamin Levy	Slight
10:15—339	Madison St.; Abraham Goldberg	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Promotions in infantry arm: I Erwin, Capt. 30th to Maj. 3d; Y. Ham, Capt., unassigned, to Maj. 12th; H. F. Sykes, 1st Lt., unassigned, to Capt. 11th; G. K. Wilson, 1st Lt. 3d to Capt. 26th; G. V. S. Quackenbush, 1st Lt., unassigned, to Capt. 17th; S. H. Hopson, 1st Lt. 5th to Capt. 6th; R. J. Weeks, 2d Lt. 22d to 1st Lt. 23d; R. A. Hill, 2d Lt. 7th to 1st Lt. 7th; A. E. Bouton, 2d Lt. 9th to 1st Lt. 9th, and E. B. Garey, 2d Lt. 18th to 1st Lt. 18th.

2d Lt. A. M. Burdett, 17th Inf., from University of Tennessee, Knoxville, July 13.

1st Lt. J. W. Simons, Jr., 6th Inf., relieved from dutyl at Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., July 15, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. W. R. Peepe, Cav., relieved from duty at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., July 7.

Capt. G. V. Packer, 1st Inf., proceed after July 1 to Letterman Hospital for treatment.

Capt. C. H. Lanza, 5th F. A., to service in Signal Corps, July 1, vice Capt. D. H. Currie, Signal Corps, relieved, June 30. Capt. Currie is assigned to the 5th F. A., and will join it July 1.

Orders of March 10 directing the assignment of Major S. F. Dutton, Q. M. C., to duty at Q. M., the Presidio of Monterey, to relieve Capt. G. F. Connolly, Q. M. C., revoked. He will proceed to San Francisco and report to Comi Genera. Western Dept. for duty as Asst. to Quartermaster of that dept. until time for him to proceed to the Philippines, about July 5, for duty.

1st Lt. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., to his home after July 1 and await retirement on account of being found physically disqualified for promotion.

Leaves: Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the Army, four days; Major E. A. Shuttleworth, Inf., 15 days, and Capt. J. E. Goodale, retired recruiting officer, 2 days.

Navy.

Capts. J. Hood, General Board, to command the Texas; A. W. Grant, the Texas, to commander Atlantic submarine flotilla; W. L. Rodgers, from command of the Delaware to member of General Board, and W. A. Gill, Naval Examining Board, to command the Delaware.

Commander Y. Stirling, from command of the submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet, to duty on staff commander submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet.

Lt.-Commander R. F. Zogbaund, to command the Caesar.

Lts. A. W. Atkins, New York Yard, to the Texas, and R. W. Mathewson, the Dixie, to conection fitting out the Nevada and on board when commanded.

Junior Grade Lts. E. W. McKee, the Texas, to New York Yard; C. T. Blackburn, New York Shipbuilding Co., to connection fitting out the Conygham and on board when commanded; H. Campbell, Norfolk Yard, to the Dixie; J. S. Lowell, the McDougal, to New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J., June 15; E. W. Strother, the Texas, to Newport torpedo station, and Z. Landsowne, the McCall, home, wait orders.

Ensign G. B. Hoey, to the Henley.

P. A. Paymaster F. T. Foxwell, Norfolk Yard, to Asiatic station via July transport.

Cable from Commander in Chief Asiatic fleet: Lt. A. A. Garcelon, temporary duty the Mohican.

Ensigns J. Yates, the Helena, home and wait orders, and R. Pfaff, to temporary duty the Saratoga.

Surgeons S. M. Taylor and C. S. O'Brien to Naval Station, Olongapo Station, and T. Wilson to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Hector at Mare Island, Nicholson at Gardiner Bay, Brutus at Guatanamo, Standish at Norfolk, Georgia at Boston, Culgoa at North River, Garveston at Shanghai, Wilmington at Hongkong, Fulton at Newport, and Tecumseh at Washington.

Sailed: Downes, Rosebank, New York for steaming trials, and the Sonoma, New York Yard for Gravesend Bay.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUSH, ISABEL E., (May 26;) personalty ward of $10,000; realty about $1,000; all to brothers and sisters.

GRESANG, LEONARD, (May 10;) personalty about $1,500; $66 each to Carl Heldt and Augusta Johanson.

LE VINO, MINNA, (May 19;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; all jewelry, wearing apparel, household effects, &c., to daughters, Clotilda and Selma, equally; $5,000 trust fund for the life benefit of her sister, Yettchen, and her husband, Kaufman Munzinoni, $500 each to sons, Monroe and Benjamin Le Vino; rest equally in a trust to daughters until they are 50 years old, then principal.

MOULTON, MARY E., (May 20;) personalty about $10,000; realty about $32,000; about $40,000 to daughter, Mary Louise Ludowelg; $2,000 to Martha Arilena Winghart.

MURRAY, MARIA, (Jan. 31;) personalty, $5,500; Katherine Murray Ford, niece, gets $3,000 and residue; bequests to other relatives.

OTTENHEIMER, ANNA, (March 18;) personalty, $3,800; all equally to Pauline, Lena, Henrietta and Joseph Klisheimer.

SCHUCKMAN, GEORGE, (May 26;) personalty over $10,000; realty over $10,000; one-half to daughter, Marie G. Heine; other half in trust for life to son, John F. Schuckman

WILSON, JOHANNA, (April 13;) personalty, $700; Ellen Conroy, $346; Teresa G. Fernandes, $108.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

COHN, MANHEIM, (Sept. 28, 1912;) net estate, $38,949; Mrs. Sophia Cohn, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Equity $6,821 in 49 W. 90 St., appraised at $22,000; equity $10,763 in 2,376 Eighth Av., appraised at $32,000; equity $13,587 in 588 Amsterdam Av., appraised at $30,000; 611 Third Av., appraised at $15,000; realty subject to deduction of $4,166 for dower; deposits, $5,055; personalty, $69.

KNOX, JOHN J., Colorado Springs, (Jan. 8, 1913;) taxable in New York: equity in 56 E. 77 St., $13,191; net, $4,830; Mrs. Florence Niles Knox, widow, beneficiary.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 4:30 | Sun sets 7:26 | Moon rises 12:37

THE TEDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:40	2:24	8:07	8:37
Governors Island	2:18	3:07	8:44	9:16
Hell Gate	4:08	4:57	10:24	10:56

Arrived—Friday, June 4.

SS Bergenstjord, Bergen, May 27.
SS Oak Branch, Bordeaux, May 10.
SS St. Egbert, Balboa, May 25.
SS Strathleven, Naples, May 19.
SS Val, Salice, St. Michaels, May 20.
SS Cairnhill, St. Nazare, May 2.
SS Mileston, Liverpool, May 20.
SS Hawaiian, Colon, May 25.
SS El Alba, Galveston, May 29.
SS Netherlee, Liverpool, May 23.
SS City of St. Johns, Savannah, June 1.
SS Antilla, Copenhagen, May 18.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, June 1.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan, May 29.
SS Mahnche, Nipe, May 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Carolyn	Leith	May 21
Luz Blanca	London	May 21
Largo Law	London	May 20
Morro Castle	Havana	June 1
Concho	Galveston	May 29
Hilfast	Rotterdam	May 21
Helena	Rotterdam	May 21
Advance	Cristobal	May 29
Manuel Calvo	Havana	June 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 2
Rayo	New Orleans	May 27

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 29
Wells City	Swansea	May 23
Valdura	London	May 22
Ellen	Rotterdam	May 20
Kern	Shields	May 23
Koroma	Demerara	May 27
Manzanillo	Cienfuegos	May 31
Esperanza	Havana	June 1
Lux	Liverpool	May 23
Capana	Matanzas	June 1

DUE MONDAY.

Ancona	Naples	May 26
Cameronia	Glasgow	May 29
Beekbergen	Rotterdam	May 22
Askehall	Genoa	May 19
Baron Lovat	Glasgow	May 22
American	Bellingham	May 19
Carolina	San Juan	June 1
Carolyn	Cristobal	June 1
Clothilde Cuneo	Sama	June 2
Harmion	Marseilles	May 19
Metapan	Cristobal	May 31
Santa Rosalia	Santos	May 5
Toyoka Maru	London	May 27
San Juan	San Juan	May 31
City of Montgomery	Savannah	June 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY. Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bratzo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Californian, Monte-video	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janerio	12:00 M.	2.00 P.M.
Jungshovad, Rio Janeiro	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, San Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Manuel Calvo, Havana	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Seenbergen, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
St. George, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Noorderdyk, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M., Room 323 P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.

Woods‹"Edwin Terry," &c.
Hayes‹D, L & W RR Barge 501 & Erie RR Barge 232.
Everard's Breweries‹"Vedette."
Knowlan‹B Un Gas.
Morrow & Hayes‹"Wyomissing."
Strathan SS Co, Ltd‹P. Johannessen.
Johansen‹"Sylvan Dell."
Wallace of Sch "Chas L Jeffrey"‹Cargo of 292,000 ft Pine Bd.
T Dixon & Sons, Ltd‹"North Star," &c.
Phalen‹P F T T, &c.
McCullom, Inc‹same.
Wortendyke‹"Henry Steers."
Dillon‹P RR 32, &c.
Meyer et al‹"Zulla."
Moore‹same.
Meyer et al‹same.
Fox‹"Stamford.
Carroll‹J A Seeley.
Theo Crane's Sons Co‹Dredge 9, (formerly "Onondaga.")
Woods‹"W E Cleary" (her engines, &c.)
Pike‹"Frank S Jones"
Yourker, &c‹"Onondaga."
Moore‹Ham-Am Line.
Livingston et al‹"Louis Rugge," &c.
Hansen et al‹"Campanello," (her engines.)
L Val Tr Co‹"B S Hinkley," &c.
Same‹"Donald."
Same‹"Samuel."
Huntley‹Wm Ziegler.
Murphy‹"Henry Steers."
Foster‹Cyp, Fabre & Cie.
Brown‹Stand Oil, &c.
Peterson‹GNY.
Kennedy‹"Clinton Pt Stone Co 16," et al.
O'Connell‹"M. Moran," (her engines.)
Bliss‹"Hokendauqua"
Higgins‹"Eros."
Re Reickert.
Robins Dry D & R Co ‹Pierce Bros.
Talbot‹"Kathiamba."
Stetson‹"Vedette."
White Star Tow Co‹"Kingdon."
NY Cent RR‹"Washington."
Bouker Con Co‹"Nickerie."
Wilson‹RR 15, (her tackle, &c.)
Bradley Imp Co‹"Tenadores" & "M Moman."
Seifert‹"Vedette."
Aldrich‹"Overbrook" & Tug 18.
Rice‹Bklyn Ash Removal Co, &c.
Follette & Robinson‹"Catherine T" & Burns Bros.
Amundsen & Syversen ‹"Baltimore."
Thurlow‹"Lawrence M Sullivan."
Hazzard‹P RR 84.
O'Boyle‹PRR 32.
& "John J Hague."
Water Front Con & L Co‹Scowa 92, 102, 118, & 138.
Beard & Hopkins‹W H Flannery.
Ditman‹P Starr Con Co, (2.)
D, L & W RR‹"Richester."
McWilliams et al‹"Sif" and "Nellie Tracy," &c.
O'Brien Bros, Inc‹"Somerset," &c.
NY Dock Co‹"Richmond."
Admiralty motion: Higgins‹"Eros."

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

A. C. Beatty, applt., v. Guggenheim Exploration Co., et al., respts.—Judgment reversed with costs and judgment ordered in favor of plaintiff as indicated in opinion, with costs and allowance as against the Exploration Co. Opinions by Scott, J., Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting. Ingraham, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

W. H. Davis, applt., v. R. Levering, respdt. —Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

O. G. Orr, respdt., v. Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co., applt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements, motion denied with $10 costs and demurrer sustained. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

N. Y. Cty. Nat. Bank, applt., v. T. C. Wood, Impld., &c., respdt.—Judgment in so far as appealed from reversed with costs and judgment awarded the plaintiff with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

B. P. Ducas, respdt., v. Federal Union Surety Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

F. M. Wear, respdt., v. T. Koehler, applt.—Determination affirmed with costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

A. Robinson Co., respdt., v. Security Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Scott, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

Callahan Estate, respdt., v. Manh. Ry. Co. et al., applts.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

German American Coffee Co., respdt., v. W. F. Johnston, applt.—Order modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

C. B. Barkley, respdt., v. J. H. S. Muller, impld., applt.—Order reversed with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

E. P. Ketchum, respt., v. J. F. Alexander, &c., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by McLaughlin, Order filed.

First Nat. Bank of Brownsville, Texas, respt.-applt., v. L. M. Fleitman as admx., &c., impleaded, applt.-respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and demurrer sustained, with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to serve an amended answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below, and appeal of defendant dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Order filed.

Same, respt., v. Same, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

L. Fulford, respt., v. G. W. Linch as rec'r, &c., applt.; W. E. Fulford, respt., v. Same, applt.—Judgments and orders reversed and new trials ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. (Ingraham, P. J., and Dowling, J., dissenting.) Orders filed.

Northern Grain Co., pltff., v. J. J. Wiffler et al., defts.—Judgment ordered as stated in opinion. Opinions by McLaughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ. (Laughlin and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

M. Rose, pltff., v. S. Schinasi, deft.—Judgment ordered for defendant without costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Settle order on notice.

J. Pierce, applt., v. G. A. McDonald as execx., &c., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

T. A. Shiels, respt., v. A. H. Byrd et al. as exrs., &c., appits.—Determination of Appellate Term and judgment of City Court reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs to appellant in all courts. Opinion by McLaughlin, J. Settle order on notice.

G. C. Clausen, applt., v. Title Guaranty & Surety Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, upon the opinion of Hamilton Odell, referee. (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Dissenting opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

J. Smith as admr., applt., v. Yorkshire Realty & Const. Co., impleaded, &c., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Jaffe et al., applts., v. S. M. Weld et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to plaintiffs to serve amended complaint on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

The People, &c., respt., v. F. Verdi, applt. —Judgment and order affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

M. A. Reynolds, respt., v. J. J. Reynolds, applt.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Dissenting memo. by Dowling J. Settle order on notice.

M. J. McNamee as excx, &c., respt., v. C. R. Chenoweth et al., impld., &c., applts.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

J. S. Alexander et al., appits., v. E. V. Henry as excx., &c., respt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Orders filed.

E. B. Sala as admx., &c., respt., v. Bradley Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

W. Schmucker, respt., v. M. Sandler, applt. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and to answer upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. No opinion. Order filed.

M. Schoenfeld, applt., v. Mott Av. Rty. Co. and I. Levy, respts.—Judgments and orders reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Scott, J., and Ingraham, P. J., (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting in part.) Orders filed.

M. Lane as admx., &c., respt., v. Lion Brewery of N. Y. City, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Clarke and Scott, JJ., dissenting on the ground that there is no evidence of freedom from contributory negligence.) Order filed.

S. Silberfeld, applt., v. W. T. Kohn, respt. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

A. Ward, respt., v. Morris Park Estates, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris Park Estates, respt., v. J. P. Day et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, motion for judgments on the pleadings denied, with $10 costs to appellants, and case remitted to Special Term for determination of the matters for which the defendants are legally accountable. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

Int. R. T. Co., applt., v. L. Purdy et al., as comms., &c., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Ralph W. Carroll, respt., v. C. of N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Hotchkiss, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., respt., v. John T. Brady & Co., applts.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs; complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

H. Content, respt., v. W. J. Oliver, applt. —The finding that plaintiff was entitled to recover $600 attorney fees reversed and judgment modified by deducting said amount therefrom, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

H. L. Danglor, respt., v. National Surety Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

J. W. Stern et al., applts., v. S. Romberg et al., respts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

E. V. H. Ferris, appit., v. J. McClenahan, as substituted trustee, &c., impld., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Richmond Light and R. R. Co., respt., v. E. E. McCall et al., as Commrs., &c., respts.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

M. O'Neill, respt. v. Goodman Cont. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

A. Lopes, respt., v. G. W. Linch, as rec'r, &c., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J., (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

Re C. N. Y., respt., v. N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Tenement House Dept. of the C. of N. Y., respt., v. 200 and 202 Manhattan Av., N. Y., applt.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted, without costs, to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Riverdale Realty Co., respt., v. C. N. Y. et al., impld., &c., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Scott, J., (Clarke, J., dissenting.) Order filed.

City Bank of Bayonne, pltff., v. J. G. Hocke et al., defts., impld. with West Side Laundry Co., applt. (Directors Investment Co., respt.)—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Re G. S. Griffin, rel., v. W. Williams et al., &c., defts.—Order entered April 13, 1915, reversed, without costs, and motion to resettle granted; order entered March 25, 1915, as so resettled reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements to defendants, the motion denied and proceedings dismissed, with $50 costs, to defendants. Opinion by Hotchkiss, J. Order filed.

H. Pistchal, respt., v. J. L. Durant, applt. —Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion granted. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

H. Pistchal, respt., v. J. L. Durant, applt. —Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements and motion denied. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

A. Cladel, respt., v. A. P. W. Seaman et al., as the Bd of Assessors, &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

L. E. Hoffstaetter, applt., v. C. G. Schinckel et al., as exrs., &c., defts. (B. I. Finkelstein, respt.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Standard Mail Order Co., applt., v. H. Kaufman et al., respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Clarke, J. Order filed.

Re Ellen Leonard as admx., &c., of B. McCahill, dec'd.—Decree modified as indicated in opinion and as modified affirmed, with costs, as directed in opinion. Opinion by Clarke, J. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Donnelly, J. Hoefler‹Heller—Archibald C. Baxter. Rankin‹Faludy—Alex. "Tansky. Conti‹Conti—Irving J. Joseph.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J. Mandeville‹Ball—Meyer M. Friend.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Eugene J. Flood‹Rose Reilly—Herbert J. Goodwin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Weil‹Hahn—Harry Bijur. Heyman‹Crispi Const. Co.—Mathew P. Breen, Jr. Ætna Accident & Lib. Co.‹Manhattan Island Realty Co.—Edward D. Dowling. Hemenway‹Lockwith Co.—Arthur N. Giegerich. Same‹same—Charles W. Binnott.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Herzig‹Brennan—Valentine Taylor.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Francesco Albano‹Michele Ciavelli—Harold J. Siegel.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department. DECISIONS.

M. F. Bock, pltff., v. C. N. Y. and W. F. Walker, def.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, with $10 costs.

Bklyn Church Soc. of the M. E. Church, respdt., v. Bklyn Free Kindergarten Soc., applt.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that defendant, within ten days, make and serve a proposed case on appeal, and cause the same to be printed and filed within thirty days after the settlement of such case; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

M. Cohen, respdt., v. Eagle Pencil Co. et al., appits.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Continental Securities Co. and C. N. Venner, &c., applts., v. N. Y. Central R. R., &c., et al., respdts.—Motion granted, without costs.

U. U. Glaser, pltff., v. J. N. Burns et al., def.—Motion for stay granted on condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place the case on the calendar for June 11, and be ready for trial when called; otherwise motion denied, with costs.

M. C. Holland, &c., respdt., v. City of N. Y., applt.—Motion denied.

C. R. Hunter, respdt., v. G. S. Ramsay, &c., applt.—Motion granted and order signed.

Re application for administration of estate of C. Stith; L. A. Kelly, &c., respdt., v. R. Tucker, appit.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appellant perfect her appeal, place the case at the foot of the present calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

W. D. Levey, respdt., v. C. D. Levey, applt. —Motion denied, without costs.

People of State of N. Y., respdt., v. W. Bertlini, applt.—Motion denied.

Same, respdt., v. H. Greenfield, applt.—Motion denied.

People, respdt., v. H. W. Richter, applt.—Motion to argue the appeal on the typewritten minutes denied. Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that defendant perfect his appeal, place the case at the foot of the present calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted.

People, respdt., v. H. Stehr, applt.—Motion to resettle order granted.

People, respdts., v. S. Wohl, applts.—Motion to argue the appeal on the typewritten minutes denied. Motion to dismiss appeal denied upon condition that defendant perfect his appeal, place the case at the foot of the present calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted.

E. B. Remington, respdt., v. Shults Bread Co., appit.—Motion denied, without costs.

J. C. Robbins, pltff., v. Babylon Natl. Bank et al. def.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

H. Tonges et al., pltffs., v. Vanderveer Cannard Imp. Co., def.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied on condition that appellants perfect their appeal, place the case on the next calendar, and be ready for argument when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

A. J. Baldwin et al., &c., applts., v. Bay Realty Co. et al., respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

J. Baylis and A. Baylis, applts., v. T. J. Baylis and L. A. Bhylis, respdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed. No opinion.

A. Carrodi, respdt., v. E. Trinkino, appit.—Judgment and order of County Court of Westchester Co., unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

M. Cavanagh, &c., applt., v. Sea Beach R. R. Co. and B. H. R. R., respdt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days defendants stipulate that the judgment be modified by striking out the costs to defendants, in which event the judgment and order are unanimously affirmed, without costs.

M. Dempsey, &c., applt., v. C. N. Y., respdt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

R. J. Freeman, &c., applt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

L. Freeman, applt., v. L. I. R. R. Co., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Richard S. Goodchild, respdt., v. Moline Plow Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

A. J. Graham, applt., v. A. Hehn, respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinions.

S. Harris, respdt., v. Glyndon Contr. Co., appit.—Order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. Henderson, respdt., v. M. Brodsky, &c., appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

R. Hirschkovitz, respdt., v. D. Rosenkrantz, appit.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and the motion to open the default and set aside the judgment denied with $10 costs.

Re application of City of N. Y. for acquiring title, &c., to public park in Borough of Queens, A. H. Schlesinger et al. applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Re judicial settlement of account of E. S. Fanoni, &c., as trustee of A. Morrill, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Re application of F. L. Hurlbut for peremptory writ of mandamus against Ed. E. Connolly, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave, however, to the relator to renew his motion at Special Term upon proof that his salary had actually been fixed by the Board of Aldermen at $4,100.

Re petition for the discovery of property withheld from public administrator of Kings County, &c., of M. Kable, &c., decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, with costs, and new hearing or trial ordered in said court.

Re general assignment of Palisade Confectionery Co. to J. Moral for benefit of creditors.—Order of County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—No opinion.

F. H. James, respdt., v. John J. MacMahon, R. D. Whiting, and T. MacMahon, appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. A. Jamison et al., &c., respdts. v. Collins Brass Co., applt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. Krach, &c., respdt., v. N. Y. Consol. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., applt., v. J. H. Resenstein, respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Levy, respdt., v. Morris Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

M. Maroney, respdt., v. L. C. Manuell, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

S. Martin, respdt., v. Smith Bros. Plumbing Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Queens County unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

F. Murphy, &c., appit., v. Sea Beach R. R. Co. and B. H. R. R. Co., respdts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days defendants stipulate that the judgment be modified by striking out the costs to defendants, in which event the judgment and order are unanimously affirmed, without costs.

People, respdt., v. J. Anzolotti, applt.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Kings County affirmed. No opinion.

People, respdt., v. J. Diemer, appit.—Judgment and order of County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People, respdt., v. N. Le Kong, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. N. Le Rose, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. T. Martinitis, appit.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions and order of the County Court of Nassau County affirming said conviction reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion per curiam.

J. J. Nolan, &c., respdt., v. W. A. Prendergast, &c., appit.—Final order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

I. Rabinowitz, respdt., v. M. Asness, appit. —Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted upon payment of all costs to date, and upon condition that defendant stipulate that plaintiff may discontinue his action without costs if he be so advised.

E. Schaefer, &c., respdt., v. Transit Dev. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. Schoneberger, &c., respdt., v. James Foy, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Seiler, respdt., v. J. McGregor, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. Slaviz, &c., applt., v. T. Hayes and M. Welsch, respdts.—Order modified by providing that a new trial be granted, and judgment reversed, costs to abide the event.

S. M. Sing, respdt., v. Edward V. Gambier, &c., defts.; B. S. Wightman et al., applts. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Tedeschi, applt., v. A. Bacigalupo and J. Bacigalupo, respdt.—Order of County Court of Nassau County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion

Re application of F. L. Hurlbut for peremptory writ of mandamus against Ed. E. Connolly, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave, however, to the relator to renew his motion at Special Term upon proof that his salary had actually been fixed by the Board of Aldermen at $4,100.

Re petition for the discovery of property withheld from public administrator of Kings County, &c., of M. Kable, &c., decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, with costs, and new hearing or trial ordered in said court.

Re general assignment of Palisade Confectionery Co. to J. Moral for benefit of creditors.—Order of County Court of Westchester County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.—No opinion.

F. H. James, respdt., v. John J. MacMahon, R. D. Whiting, and T. MacMahon, appits.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. A. Jamison et al., &c., respdts. v. Collins Brass Co., applt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. Krach, &c., respdt., v. N. Y. Consol. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lembeck & Betz Brewing Co., applt., v. J. H. Resenstein, respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

M. Levy, respdt., v. Morris Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

M. Maroney, respdt., v. L. C. Manuell, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

S. Martin, respdt., v. Smith Bros. Plumbing Co., appit.—Judgment and order of the County Court of Queens County unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

F. Murphy, &c., appit., v. Sea Beach R. R. Co. and B. H. R. R. Co., respdts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event, unless within twenty days defendants stipulate that the judgment be modified by striking out the costs to defendants, in which event the judgment and order are unanimously affirmed, without costs.

People, respdt., v. J. Anzolotti, applt.—Judgment of conviction of County Court of Kings County affirmed. No opinion.

People, respdt., v. J. Diemer, appit.—Judgment and order of County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People, respdt., v. N. Le Kong, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. N. Le Rose, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings County reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. T. Martinitis, appit.—Judgment of conviction of Court of Special Sessions and order of the County Court of Nassau County affirming said conviction reversed and defendant discharged. Opinion per curiam.

J. J. Nolan, &c., respdt., v. W. A. Prendergast, &c., appit.—Final order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

I. Rabinowitz, respdt., v. M. Asness, appit. —Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted upon payment of all costs to date, and upon condition that defendant stipulate that plaintiff may discontinue his action without costs if he be so advised.

E. Schaefer, &c., respdt., v. Transit Dev. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. Schoneberger, &c., respdt., v. James Foy, appit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Seiler, respdt., v. J. McGregor, appit.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

W. Slaviz, &c., applt., v. T. Hayes and M. Welsch, respdts.—Order modified by providing that a new trial be granted, and judgment reversed, costs to abide the event.

S. M. Sing, respdt., v. Edward V. Gambier, &c., defts.; B. S. Wightman et al., applts. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Tedeschi, applt., v. A. Bacigalupo and J. Bacigalupo, respdt.—Order of County Court of Nassau County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion

Re application of City of N. Y. for acquiring title, &c., to public park in Borough of Queens, A. H. Schlesinger et al. applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Re judicial settlement of account of E. S. Fanoni, &c., as trustee of A. Morrill, decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Re application of F. L. Hurlbut for peremptory writ of mandamus against Ed. E. Connolly, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, with leave, however, to the relator to renew his motion at Special Term upon proof that his salary had actually been fixed by the Board of Aldermen at $4,100.

Re petition for the discovery of property withheld from public administrator of Kings County, &c., of M. Kable, &c., decd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court affirmed, with costs, and new hearing or trial ordered in said court.

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E. Schaefer, &c., respdt., v. Transit Dev. Co., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

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W. Slaviz, &c., applt., v. T. Hayes and M. Welsch, respdts.—Order modified by providing that a new trial be granted, and judgment reversed, costs to abide the event.

S. M. Sing, respdt., v. Edward V. Gambier, &c., defts.; B. S. Wightman et al., applts. Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

G. Tedeschi, applt., v. A. Bacigalupo and J. Bacigalupo, respdt.—Order of County Court of Nassau County affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$500,000 Lease With Option to Purchase at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street—Park Avenue Corner at Seventy-first Street Sold—Tearing Down Altman Home—Big Long Island City Deal.

A long-term lease aggregating about $500,000, with a privilege to purchase in the Forty-eighth street theatrical centre just above Times Square, was closed yesterday by a corporation controlled by Felix Isman. The deal covers the property at 711 to 715 Seventh Avenue, with an extension to 168 and 170 West Forty-eighth Street, surrounding the southeast corner.

The property is owned by Frederick F. Brueck, Samuel H. Wilson, and Richard Cole, who bought it about seven years ago from Thomas L. Watt, who owned it for many years. It was offered at auction in 1912 and 1913, when it was bid in respectively at $350,000 and $394,000. Mr. Isman has no definite plans for immediate improvement, but in view of the development of that part of Seventh Avenue, including the erection of a sixteen-story building, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, for moving picture concerns, he believes there will soon be a demand for other large commercial buildings in that section.

The plot is now covered with old four-story structures. The Seventh Avenue frontage is 50 feet by 100 and 41 feet front on Forty-eighth Street, containing more than 8,000 square feet. The lease is for a term of twenty-one years. The Seventh Avenue portion adjoins the Columbia Theatre, on the Forty-seventh Street corner.

Rice & Hill were the brokers in the transaction.

Park Avenue Corner Sold.

A Park Avenue deal in the choice Lenox Hill residential section involved the sale of the fine four-story residence at 735 Park Avenue, being the northeast corner of Seventy-first Street, for Everett P. Wheeler, through the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with William A. White & Sons. The buying interests represent a syndicate which will take title to the property in the name of the 735 Park Avenue Company. The

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, e s, 41.5 ft n of 82d St, 20x78; Catherine Wacker to Wenare Holding Co., 90 Lenox Av, b. & s., all liens, May 31; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 289 Broadway. $100

AVENUE A, 1,743, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94; James J. Kelly to George M. Davis, 189 Claremont Av, all liens, April 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CANAL ST, 894, s s, 84.3 ft w of West Broadway, runs s w 86x w 19.10x n 6.2x w 3.8x n 8x e 10.7x n 9.9x n e 78.9 to street x s e 21.1 to beginning; Adele Q. Hover, Ridgewood, N. J., and another to Edw. E. Dessar, 234 East 61st St, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, June 1; attorney, Elmer G. Sammis, 56 Pine St. $1

EAST BROADWAY, 39, s s, 237.10 ft e of Catharine St, 28x75; East Broadway, 41, s s, 25x75; East Broadway, 43, s s, 25x75; East Broadway, 36, n s, 25x75; Market St, 37, n w corner of Madison St, 25x88; Nathan Roggen to Roggen Realty Co., 43 East Broadway, (mtgs on 36 and 41, $36,000; mtg on 43, $28,000; on 36, $27,000, and on 37, $28,000,) June 2; attorney, Adolph Cohen, 220 Broadway. $100

GRAND ST, 434 to 438, n e corner of Willett St, 50x62; Jane Fischel to Celia Horowitz, 226 East 53d St, quitclaim, June 1; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 63 Park Row. $1

LEWIS ST, 15, w s, 25x100; Celia Messing to Emzee Realty Co., 14 Lewis St, (mtg $7,000,) June 2; attorney, A. S. Aaronstamm, 63 Park Row. $100

MADISON AV, 1,061, e s, 83 ft n of 80th St, 22x80; Charles B. Bogart to Gertrude and Catherine Dollard, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, and Mary E. Curtis, 231 West 139th St, quitclaim, May 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 152d St, 104.4x110.1x99.11x140; Heslock Real Estate Co. to Federal Land and Improvement Co., 549 5th Av, (mtg $250,000,) all liens, May 20; attorney, Edw. Willmann, 165 B'way. $100

SAME PROPERTY; Federal Land and Improvement Co. to Samaria J. Mincher, 400 Manhattan Av, (mtg $250,000,) all liens, May 20; same attorney. $1

WATER ST, 131, e s, 20.9x78.4x20.6x81.9; Alexander M. Bing and another, executors, &c., of Joseph Erthweller, to Bella Erthweller, 2,170 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) Marcus 23, 1918; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $20,000

SAME PROPERTY; Florence D. Bing to same, quitclaim, May 27; attorney, same. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Bella Erthweller to Julius Lichtenstein, 321 West 92d St, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, May 26; attorney, same. $1

2D AV, 2,138, w s, 47 ft s of 110th St, 27x73; Francis W. Pollock, referee, to Rosina Guzzetta, 2,133 2d Av, (mtg $12,000.) June 8; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway. $12,500

3D AV, 1,406 and 1,405, e s, 40 ft s of 80th St, 40x73; Jacob Heller to F. F. R. Realty Co., 140 Nassau St, (mtg $26,000.), March 20; attorney, Joshua Haberman, 132 Nassau St. $6,000

5TH AV, 1,474, s w corner of 119th St, (2 West,) 25.10x100; Moritz Gruenstein to David Feiley, 494 East 157th St, (mtg $42,750,) April 1; address, 230 Grand St. $100

11TH AV, n w corner of 173d St, 200 ft to s s of 174th St, x100; Zacharias to Samuel Eisenman, 41 West 89th St, (mtg 71,000,) April 27, 1911; attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway. $1

81ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Joseph M. Burns to Catherine Duffy, 336 East 80th St, ¼ part, (mtg $10,000,) Feb. 9; attorney, E. Duffy, 336 East 89th St.

88TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 50x98.9; Israel O. Blake to Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co., 467 10th Av, (mtg $11,500,) June 2; address, 467 10th Av. $100

48TH ST, 343 and 345 West, n s, 440 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Moses Misch to Jannem Realty Co., 168 West 130th St, b. and s. and confirmation deed, May 21; attorney, Adam Wiener, 49 Chambers St. $1

50TH ST, n s, 247.5 ft e of 10th Av, 27.8x100.5; Mamie M. Brown and another to Annie Kunkel, 443 West 50th St, (mtg $10,000,) June 2; attorney, Peter Klein, 253 East 72d St. $1

50TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Harry Metzler and another to Mamie M. Brown, 443 West 50th St, (mtg $12,500,) June 2; same attorney. $1

93D ST, s s, 36 ft e of West End Av, 32x41.5x irregular; Victor M. and Alice G. Opper to Laura Opper, 674 West End Av, (mtg $17,000,) all liens, March 4, 1914. $100

116TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Strasbourger, referee, to Archibald H. Sinclair, Thurso Castle, Caithness Scotland, May 27; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St. $28,000

118TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Alfonso Iorio, 225 Bleecker St, b. & s., May 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

120TH ST, 52 East, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Jennie Weiss to Edward Lynn, Teton, Penn., all liens, June 1; attorney, H. M. Weill, 264 West 34th St. $1

143D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x99.11; Sophie Busath to Gertie Halpin, 129 West 117th St, (mtg $30,500,) June 3; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway. $100

160TH ST, 507 West, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x99.11; Theodor Bertsch to John J. Maloney, 491 Dutton Av, (mtg $16,000,) May 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway. $100

175TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 50x112.9; Moses Goodman Corporation to John F. Engtish, 622 Belgrove Drive, Arlington, N. J., (mtg $59,900,) all liens, June 1; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

182D ST, 629 West, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x70; Tion Realty Co. to Lena Schumacher, 158 Euclid Av, Brooklyn, all liens, June 4; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 44 Court St, Brooklyn. $1

Bronx.

BEACH AV, e s, 148.11 ft s of 156th St, 25.6x165.6; Daniel Harris to Bessie Lehr, 1,231 Hoe Av, (mtg $9,300,) May 29; attorney, Bessie Lehr, 913 East 169th St. $1

BRONX BOULEVARD, w s, 117.1 ft s of 228th St, 68.4x148; John Lynn et al., to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, May 4; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $8,540

BRONX AV, e s, 406.11 ft n of Grove St, 20.7xirregular; John D. Crimmins to Bernard Levy, 1,228 Clay Av, (mtg $7,600,) June 2; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 116.8 ft s of Freeman St, 25x100; John C. Lynch to William Sinnott, 967 East 165th St, (mtg $2,100,) June 8; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

CEDAR ST, w s, 200 ft s of Chester Av, 25x100; William T. Quinn, referee, to William T. Matthies, 2,001 Anthony Av, (mtg $2,800,) June 3; attorney, William T. Matthies, 306 East 175th St. $100

CONCORD AV, w s, 325 ft s of Lexington St, 25x100; William Englert to William Englert Contracting Co., Inc., 455 Concord Av, May 21; attorney, B. S. Deutsch, 261 Broadway. $1

DUNCOMB AV, n w s, at s e corner of parcel 81, sheet 1, map Bronx Parkway Commission, 75.4x68.8x96.10, to centre line Bronx Riverx11.11x47x10.4x82.9x92.9; Patrick Redmond, West Swanzey, N. H., to Bronx Parkway Commission, 100 Broadway, June 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $10,023

FAIRMOUNT AV, n e s, 150 ft s e of Prospect Av, 50x200; Michael Mercurio to Henry Cohan, 235 Henry St, (mtg $9,000,) May 27; attorney, B. E. Kopelmann. $200

GRAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 50x100; Thomas F. Caffrey and another to Charles J. Blewitt, 2,132 Grand Av, May 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 222.9 ft s of East Fordham Road, 50.2x145.11; Grand Boulevard Holding Corporation and another to Harriet W. Briggs, 2,550 Grand Boulevard and Concourse. (mtg $12,000.) May 27; attorneys, Salter & S. $1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 166th St, 88.9x241.2 to Walton Av x83.9x242.7; also Grand Boulevard and Concourse, s w corner of McClellan St, 414.7 to 166th St x244.7 to Walton Av x413x279.1; also Walton Av, s w corner of McClellan St, 556.1x200 to Gerard Av; Henry Maillard to Concourse-Walton-Gerard Realty Corp., 115 Broadway, May 3; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway. $100

JACKSON AV, e s, 229 ft n of Dater St, 8x100; William J. Williamson to Rosie Raphael, 919 Kelly St, June 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

LOTS 54 and 55, map of Neill Estate; Charles J. Kuhbach et al. to William Kuhbauch and another, 836 Bronx Park Av, ½ part, May 20; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block 26, map of Pelham Park; Martha Fergusson to Agnes Blackburn, 4,187 8d Av, Dec. 17, 1914; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row. $1

LOT 33, Map Hunter Estate; Maria G. Petrillo to Cirlaco Ruotolo, 647 Morris Av, May 25; attorney, Simon Paniucci, 837 East 149th St. $800

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, 25 ft w of Wallace Av, 25x70; Jacob Weinberger to Goldie Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Road, Aug. 4, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of Wallace Av, 50x70; Goldie Schwartz to Samuel Schwartz, 1,707 Unionport Road, Feb. 26; attorney, same. $100

WALDO AV, 516, e s, 25x100; Concrete Realty and Holding Corp. to Philipp Fasser, 413 East 160th St, (mtg $3,750,) June 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $100

WEBSTER AV, n e s, 1,047.6 ft n of 196th St, 125x—x130.2x82; Ludwig Sikora to Sikora Realty Corporation, 8 9th Av, Long Island City, June 3; attorney, Sikora Realty Corporation, 8 9th Av, Long Island City. $1

190TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 20x92.1; Esther Heine to Clara Appel et al., 413 East 180th St, June 4; attorney, Clara Appel, 413 East 180th St. $1

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

BLEEKER St, 211, corner store; Alfred Custer to Nicola Eufemio and another, 62 King St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway. $1,440

BROADWAY, 189, all; Broadway, 141, part, containing 1,675 square feet; Liberty National Bank of N. Y. to Equitable Office Building Corporation, 120 Broadway, 40½ years from Nov. 1, 1905; attorney, White & Case, 14 Wall St. As per agent

BROOME ST, 246, corner store and basement; Laville Levin to William Rosenthal, 246 Broome St, 6 years from May 1, 1913; attorneys, Goldfogle, C. & D., 271 Broadway. $2,400

CHERRY ST, 32, store and basement; Bernard Golden to John Tancredi and another, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av. $600

LEXINGTON AV, 738, all; Amelia J. G. Stolte to Burrows Neely & Co., 108 West 34th St, 20 11-12 years from June 1, 1918. $2,200

MADISON AV, 1,501, store and basement; Isador Wasserman to Egon Roggenkamp, 18 East 107th St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway. $840

MULBERRY ST, 25, store floor; Nicolina Volta to Julius Volta, 25 Mulberry St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av. $1,500

1ST AV, 1,205, store floor; Henriette G. Sanders to Julius Meyer, 349 East 65th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, A.. & H. 29TH ST, 127 East, all; Joseph Personeni to Domenico Zingali, 99 West Houston St, 3 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Fugazy, 153 Bleeker St. $3,108

2D AV, 2,074, store, cellar, and first floor; Jacob Helstein to Di Cuca Rinaldo, 1,859 2d Av, 9 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway. $1,020

30TH ST, 104 West, all; James Slater to Robard Realty Co., 110 West 34th St, 10 1-12 years from April 1, 1915. $2,000

BLOCK, 99 Nassau St. $1,500

47TH ST, 111 West, all; Sadie Fisher to Giacomo Pogliani, 111 West 47th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915. $2,650

100TH ST, 403 East, all; Anna C. F. Schwarz to Morris Flores, 105 East 123d St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Rounds, H., D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $2,100

Bronx.

RAE ST, 645, store; Harvard Realty Construction Co. to Harry Strandt, 674 St. Ann's Av; five years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Anns Av. $720

156TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, corner store; Annie Moore to Wm. Sudbrink, 760 St. Anns Av; five years and 2 months, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. $720 to $900

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, whole front between Manhattan and 129th Sts, 132.9x110x—x164.6; Larkin Lumber Co. against Mary G. Pinkney, owner; Fort Lee Ferry Public Market Co., contractor. $457

CANAL ST, 206 to 212; J. W. Clark, Inc., against John R. Graham, George P. Labatut, and John W. Goelchins, executors, owners; Belle Kretchmar, owner and contractor. $1,632

LEXINGTON AV, 287; William Burns against estate of Philip L. Crovat, owner; William A. McCloskey, contractor, (renewal) $854

MULBERRY ST, 25, store floor; Nicolina Volta to Julius Volta, 25 Mulberry St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, B. & S. P. Brew Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av. $1,500

1ST AV, 1,205, store floor; Henriette G. Sanders to Julius Meyer, 349 East 65th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorneys, A.. & H. 29TH ST, 127 East, all; Joseph Personeni to Domenico Zingali, 99 West Houston St, 3 1-12 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, A. J. Fugazy, 153 Bleeker St. $3,108

2D AV, 2,074, store, cellar, and first floor; Jacob Helstein to Di Cuca Rinaldo, 1,859 2d Av, 9 years from July 1, 1915; attorney, John Santora, 261 Broadway. $1,020

30TH ST, 104 West, all; James Slater to Robard Realty Co., 110 West 34th St, 10 1-12 years from April 1, 1915. $2,000

BLOCK, 99 Nassau St. $1,500

47TH ST, 111 West, all; Sadie Fisher to Giacomo Pogliani, 111 West 47th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1915. $2,650

100TH ST, 403 East, all; Anna C. F. Schwarz to Morris Flores, 105 East 123d St, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Rounds, H., D. & D., 62 Cedar St. $2,100

Bronx.

RAE ST, 645, store; Harvard Realty Construction Co. to Harry Strandt, 674 St. Ann's Av; five years from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Anns Av. $720

156TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, corner store; Annie Moore to Wm. Sudbrink, 760 St. Anns Av; five years and 2 months, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Ebling Brewing Co., 760 St. Ann's Av. $720 to $900

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

THREE-STORY BRICK FACTORY, No. 438-446 East 53d St., fronting East River; 37,000 feet floor room; now leased for five years; excellent investment; net return about 15 per cent. annually. Adolph Kern, 25 Broad St.

Private house, entire or part, west of Broadway, near 86th St. Subway, furnished, A1 condition, from June to October; rent moderate. S 54 Times.

Brick, one-family, $4,700; two-family, $6,200; easy terms. Write or call, Fleer Bros., 354 Enfield St., (Eldert's Lane,) Brooklyn.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

50x100.—Price $6,500. Tiebout Av. and 183d St. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Being compelled to move away, will dispose of my poultry, fruit, and vegetable garden, all planted and cultivated; chicken house, lawn, shrubbery; fine 7-room house and bath, newly painted and decorated, modern improvements; convenient to station and trolley, near stores, schools, &c.; 30 minutes out; reasonable terms. GARDEN C., 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

FREEPORT BY THE SEA.

Beautiful all-year-around house on large plot, restricted section; cool in summer and warm in Winter; all comers remain. Alvin Sealy, Freeport, or 165 Broadway, New York, Room 2,904. Tel. 1621 Cortlandt.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

For Rent—Sublet at half price handsomely furnished office, small, two mahogany desks, by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716 Flatiron Building.

Desk room, Woolworth Building; stenographer, phone, boy; references; $15. S 55 Times Downtown.

By Engineer.—Desk space self and stenographer; own furniture. 50 Church St. Collins.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.

The Banking Department, State of New York, offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots. BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL. The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, occupancy immediately or early Fall, my private residence at Summit, N. J.; excellent condition; good location, 9 sleeping rooms, besides servants' rooms, 3 baths; large yard; garage. Owner, Room 1,808, 15 William St.

CRANFORD, N. J.—Brown stucco house just completed; 6 rooms, bath; outdoor sleeping room. Hardwood trim; all improvements, best neighborhood; easy terms; price $5,400. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York, N. Y.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Attractive ten-room house, mile from station; barn, kitchen garden; plenty fruit; fine location and surroundings; rent $85 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Ridgefield Park—Sacrifice fine 6-room home; leaving town; handy; everything worth while; choice neighborhood; easy terms. Call or write, Owner, 49 Hobart St.

Wyckoff, Bergen County—Modern house, steam heat, electric light, 10 rooms; 2 acres; stone garage; near station; price $5,000. A. R. Allen, Wyckoff, N. J.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Black, 406 Lafayette St.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

South Orange, N. J.—High-class bargain; residential property, fine location; asking $15,000; make offer. John D. Munther.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To let, furnished or unfurnished, at ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I., one block from Ocean Boardwalk, high-class, fireproof, concrete, stucco cottage; eight large bedrooms, three baths, billiard parlor, dining and living rooms, kitchen, pantry, sleeping porch, sun parlor; large front portico; garage; all improvements. Apply to Jacob Strauss, 19 North 5th Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

To Let—Furnished.

Belle Terre.—For rent for season; beautiful artistically furnished country residences; overlooking Port Jefferson Harbor and Long Island Sound; 5 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; servants' quarters; garage for two autos; large grounds, including flower and vegetable garden. For terms address C. B. Zabriskie, 100 William St., New York.

Would you not like to rent, furnished, one of the finest houses in Forest Hills Gardens for four or six weeks? It is four minutes' walk from the station or the West Side Tennis Club, in the finest part of the Gardens, and the rent is reasonable. Apply 11th floor, 106 East 19th St.

CATSKILLS.—To rent, Woodland School bungalow; delightful Summer home; retired yet accessible; phone; 6 rooms, bath, fireplace; steam, furnace; modern plumbing; abundant spring water; tennis, trout fishing, swimming, driving; ice and supplies from school farm; $250. Edwin S. Spink, Phoenicia, N. Y.

For Rent—A 12-room house, fully furnished. Situated on Eggemoggin Reach, Penobscott Bay. Within five minutes of a lake well stocked with fish. Fine bathing beaches in both salt and fresh water. Address Luther F. Herrick, Herricks, Hancock County, Maine.

LYME, CONN.

To let, 3 furnished cottages, one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

Three-room furnished bungalows at seashore, Staten Island, $100 per season; commutation, $2.25; 45 minutes from city; easy terms; also lots for sale. Address Fox, 205 E. 9th St Phone Orchard 3767, or New Dorp 449—W.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

TO RENT, Long Lake, Hamilton County, in the Adirondacks, large nine-room furnished lake shore cottage; running water; boats, ice and wood. Dr. John P. Brannen, Tupper Lake, N. Y.

SUMMIT, N. J.—For rent, furnished, for 2 or 3 months, attractive 10-room home, barn, garden; fruit; delightful location. Rent $100 monthly. Drake, 29 Broadway, New York.

BLUE POINT, L. I.—Exceptionally attractive, modern cottage, 10 rooms, furnished complete; fine grounds, shore front, &c.

HUGH J. MORO, 209 West 38th st., N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.—Small, furnished cottage, near Essex, on shore; $150 season. E. W. LEANING, Loudonville, N. Y.

Long Beach.—Reasonable; cottage, 9 rooms, 2 baths; newly furnished; 3 minutes to station. Owner, N 285 Times Downtown.

White Plains.—Elegantly furnished 11 rooms; desirable tenant more essential than high rent. Tel. 22 Larchmont. N 143 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For rent for Summer, wooded land in Adirondacks for tent; joys of a camp and a Summer resort combined; very low rent. R. Brickner, Furnald Hall, Columbia University, New York.

For rent, season, 7-room cottage, near Sound; all improvements; garage, garden. Owner, 168 Rochelle St., City Island.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

First mortgage of $8,000 for sale on Harlem dwelling; sacrifice; brokers protected. Jas. E. Barry, 1,126 St. Nicholas Av.

Apartments to Let

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. | 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE

with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8200.

A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Ansonia Hotel—Beautiful three room and bath; 7 windows facing Riverside Drive; to sublet from June 1 to Oct. 1; hotel service included; rent $100 month. Apply I, E. Newburger, 19 W. 21st St. Tel. Gramercy 5086.

To sublet, June 1 to Oct. 1, beautifully furnished 7-room apartment, overlooking river; very moderate terms. Call 600 Riverside Drive, cor. 137th St., mention Apt. 62 to haliboy, or phone Stuyvesant 1270.

Around 125th, (W.)—Completely furnished three, four rooms; modern housekeeping, apartments; hot water; Summer rates; $6.50 weekly; $25 monthly upward. Address Charles Richmond, Station L.

Peter Stuyvesant, 258 Riverside Drive; beautifully, completely furnished, corner apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession, less than unfurnished rent. Phone Murray Hill 5308.

In private house; 4 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette, furnished; large, light rooms; sitting room has southern exposure, overlooking old-fashioned garden; cool and airy. 18 West 8th St.

A family leaving city sublets 5 rooms, 2 baths in high-class elevator apartment; all outside Broadway rooms; less than rent; furnished complete. 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. KNIGHT & SONS, 40 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED, for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 260 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

To Rent, (Furnished.)—Beautifully furnished studio apartment, five rooms and bath, 4 West 40th St., can be seen between 10 and 12 o'clock. H. M. Olcott.

Six-room apartment; excellent location; fine view of river; nicely furnished; rent for three or four months. Phone Audubon 7924, Apartment 3C.

Splendid 7-room furnished apartment, (Broadway, 115th St.,) to rent during Summer months; owner going to country. S 55 Times Downtown.

86th St., 204 West, (Near Broadway.)—Eight large, airy rooms; comfortably furnished; rent $80. Honigman. Phone Schuyler 5200.

Apartment sublet, 6 large rooms; handsomely and completely furnished; bath, telephone; plenty light, air; $38. Bryan, 102 West 92d St.

180th, 603 West.—Elegant 6-room elevator apartment, complete housekeeping; piano. Superintendent.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 807 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

The Belmont, 228-230 Tomkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.; 40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds, private automobile entrance; tennis court, electric lights, shower baths, beautiful view; substantial table; 5 minutes ferry. Phone, 2046 Tompkinsville.

NEW BRIGHTON—VILLA ALICE. NICE COMFORTABLE ROOM; ONE, TWO GENTLEMEN; GOOD GERMAN HOME COOKING, PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS. TERMS MODERATE. 363 WESTERVELT AVENUE.

GRYMES HILL.

Best location on Staten Island; magnificent ocean view; 3 acres of shady ground; own vegetables, refined home, excellent cuisine. Corner Howard Av. and Lewis St.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

Large corner room, private bath, completely furnished, very large grounds, vegetable gardens, very best of table on Pelham Road; five minutes walk to Travers Island, 12 minutes' to Pelham; free links; 32 minutes on train; only those wishing the best solicited. Telephone New Rochelle 3142. Y 206 Times Annex.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Larchmont, Myrtle Av., Spitz Cottage.—Excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

BELLE HARBOR,
BAY VIEW LODGE,
Montauk Av. and Bay. (Beach 180th.)

High-class accommodations; modern improvements; excellent table; thirty-five minutes New York.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.—Refined private family can spare two rooms, handsome cottage; every convenience; excellent table; gentlemen; $10 to $12; references. 60 Maine Av.

VILLA ROSA.

Large, sunny rooms; excellent cuisine; billiard room, dancing parlor; bathing. Phone 103 Bath Beach.

$35, light, large room for season; block from ocean; all improvements. "Hollywood," Carlton & Boulevard, Arverne, L. I.

BOARD in exclusive private house near yacht club. L. M., Cypress Av., Sea Gate.

New York State.

A WIDOW, owning beautiful home, high altitude, in Orange County, would like to take a small family to board or few elderly people; can give special diet and care in well-appointed, refined home; highest references. Information 730 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 4498 Audubon.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Dr. Knipe, 85 Franklin St., physician and trainer. Health Farm, Sparkill, N. Y.

New Jersey.

Convalescents, invalids, special or partial care, special dietary as prescribed by own physician; massage, electrical treatment; physician and graduate nurse; no contagious cases taken; excellent location; garage. Mrs. E. P. Smith, 24 Kirkpatrick St., New Brunswick, N. J.

Responsible young woman, well qualified, offers pleasant home and most careful attention to elderly lady or gentleman of difficult disposition, out desired in homes of relatives; charges high; references exchanged. Address X 294 Times Annex.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Comfortable, airy rooms, homey cooking; Summer rates, business people preferred. 101 Mt. Hebron Road, Montclair Heights, N. J. Tel. Mont. 3899—M.

TRUELL INN, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A QUIET, RESTFUL FAMILY HOTEL, IN MOST EXCLUSIVE SECTION; RATES MODERATE.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Maine.

Boarders at Ash Point, Maine seashore, and country view of ocean and mountains. Mrs. L. E. Dyer, Ash Point, Maine.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse. Could use cottage in connection with hotel. X 376 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

Grant Court, 610 West, 113th, Near Riverside Drive.—4, 5, 6 rooms, attractively, completely furnished. Superintendent.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

142d St., 601 West.—Outside five rooms, bath, complete, piano, until September. Washburn.

112th St., (Adjoining Drive.)—Seven rooms, piano, very reasonable. Telephone River 1131.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Six cool rooms, facing Broadway; elevator; June-September, Reed.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

West Side

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Furnished and unfurnished apartment to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided to 2 apartments, 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Tel. 2984 Columbus.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

169th St., 96 West, Bronx.—Two-family house, 10 large, light rooms, bath, all improvements; electricity, large sun parlor; $40.

804 West 180th, (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Beautiful seven-room apartments, improvements; inducements.

Sublet, unfurnished, 604 W. 162d St., five rooms; modern elevator house; outside; immediate possession; $40. Apartment 22.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable Apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET.
MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY.

Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

Ponchetrain, 312 W. 109th St.—Beautiful apartments of 4 to 6 rooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1, 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 84th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five words an agate line.

West Side.

5th Av., corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful three-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; refined surroundings; excellent home cooking; phone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Double, single rooms; baths; excellent table; Southerners accommodated; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, single and double; private baths; electricity.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

57TH, 351 WEST.—An unusually attractive, large, front room; excellent cuisine; every convenience.

Want advertisements to be classified in the Want Section of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times must be received not later than

Eight O'Clock

tonight. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Visitors, Summer students desiring large, cool rooms, near Central Park; beautiful suite, suit four gentlemen; electricity; convenient location; first-class cook.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable, homelike house; table guests; Summer rates; board optional.

72D, 248 WEST.—Be

CHINESE MERCHANTS SEE PORT FACILITIES

Inspect the Bush Terminal and Have a Long Sail on Both the Rivers.

WATCH TWO FIREBOATS

Large Party of Business Men Goes Along as Escort—Theatre and Roof Garden Dance at Night.

More sight-seeing filled the day yesterday for the Honorary Chinese Commercial Commission, headed by Cheng Hsun Chang, which is touring America by special appointment of the Republic of China. The visitors were taken on a boat trip in the daytime, and last night they saw "Chin-Chin" at the Globe Theatre, and then went to the New York Roof Garden.

The boat trip was taken on the steamer Correction, of the Department of Correction, which left East Twenty-sixth Street at 10:30 o'clock. Besides the Commissioners there were on board Correction Commissioner Katharine B. Davis, Admiral Robert E. Peary, Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, John D. Crimmins, William C. Breed, Chairman of the Mayor's Entertainment Committee, and about 200 local business men. The Correction was escorted down the East River by the police boat Patrol, in charge of Lieutenant William Hallock. The two vessels flying Chinese and American flags, were saluted by every craft they passed.

Off the Battery, the fireboats New Yorker and William J. Gaynor gave a demonstration of their apparatus which amazed the Chinese, most of whom had never seen a fireboat before. The two floating fire-fighters, with all of their hose in play at once, caught the interest of Mr. Chang, who exclaimed in wonder at the means taken by the city to protect the property of its citizens.

"New York," he said, "is certainly blessed by nature in her harbor facilities, and New Yorkers have made much of their natural advantages. Your Government also takes every possible measure to protect the lives and property of its people. China may have as good natural advantages as you, but they have not been developed. When I get back I am going to tell the people of China what I have seen here and what you are doing."

Admiral Peary and Commissioner Smith left the Correction at Pier A, but the rest of the party stayed on the boat down the bay and through the Narrows to Sea Gate. Luncheon was served on the trip down. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Correction reached the pier of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company at the Bush Terminal, where a stop was made. The sight-seers were met on the pier by R. G. Simons, Vice President of the Bush Terminal Company; W. L. Sturges, General Superintendent of the terminal, and Miss F. H. F. Ried, Executive Secretary to Irving T. Bush, who was unable to be present.

A tour of the terminal was made in automobiles and street cars, and the Chinese seemed to be impressed with its extent and facilities. The visitors were particularly interested in the plant of the Tidewater Paper Mills Company, which was inspected under the guidance of G. W. Lowe, Treasurer of the company. The Chinese saw all of the processes of paper-making from the handling of the pulp to the turning out of the finished product.

The return of the Correction was made up the Hudson River to Ninety-sixth Street, and then back down to Forty-eighth Street, where the party landed. The visitors last night saw a stageland interpretation of their native country when they went to see "Chin-Chin." Several said smilingly that the China depicted at the Globe Theatre would be as novel in Shanghai as in New York. At the Roof Garden several of the more Americanized Chinese essayed the fox trot.

GUILTY OF THREAT BY MAIL.

Kauffman Convicted of Writing to Women Who Had Sued Him.

Harry Kauffman, a silk manufacturer of Paterson, was convicted yesterday in the Federal Court in Newark of mailing threatening letters to Miss Norma Carolette Kopp and her sisters of Midland Park, Paterson.

Kauffman is alleged to have sent the letters after the Misses Kopp had started suit against him because of a collision between Kauffman's automobile and a carriage carrying the Kopp sisters and their mother in 1914.

Testifying in his own defense, Kauffman made a general denial.

George H. Johnson, who is serving a term in the Hackensack Jail, testified for the Government yesterday concerning a letter that he sent to Miss Constance Kopp last December in which he said that he could clear the mystery of the threatening letters. He told of his arrest in a cemetery in Somerville, N. J., where he was to give his information to Miss Kopp. Johnson said that he invented the stories, believing that he could obtain money from the Kopps.

MRS. GILLY TO PAY FOR ROW.

Neighbor Testifies Civic Worker Flung Shoe Through Window.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 4.—Mrs. Martha Gilly of 326 Montgomery Street, well known through her activity in civic affairs, was arraigned before Judge Walter C. Cabell in the District Court today on a charge preferred by Mrs. Julia Geene, a neighbor.

Mrs. Geene alleged that Mrs. Gilly had thrown an old shoe through a window in the Geene home and that the shoe demolished a costly electric lamp. Mrs. Gilly asserted that Mrs. Geene first threw the shoe at her and that it landed in her side yard.

"I just threw it back at her," Mrs. Gilly said.

A judgment for $25 was awareded to Mrs. Geene. Mrs. Gilly is a large property owner in the vicinity of her home, and many time she has appeared before the Commissioners asking for improvements which her neighbors sometimes opposed.

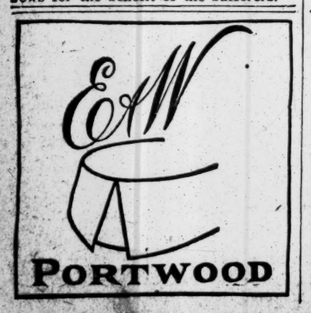
JEWS' SUFFERINGS GROW.

Aid Society Estimates the Number of Homeless at 100,000.

LODZ, Russian Poland, (via London,) June 4.—Warsaw newspapers which have been smuggled through the lines say that the number of homeless Jews on the Russian side is increasing steadily.

At a recent conference in Moscow of the Jewish Aid Society it was estimated that the number of these homeless persons was about 100,000.

The greatest distress prevails among the homeless in the Government of Lomza, who number about 22,000. Thus far it has been almost impossible to give them substantial assistance. At the Moscow conference it was decided to appeal to Jews throughout Russia for aid, and a plan was discussed for taxing wealthy Jews for the benefit of the sufferers.



TO PUSH DEFENSE CRUSADE.

Security League Enlists Famous Orators for Its Conference.

The National Security League, which is leading a movement to provide an adequate army and navy for National defense, has arranged for a public discussion of the problems of the army and navy on June 14-15 by former Secretaries of War and the Navy, and the Governors of all the States have been asked to participate. Jacob M. Dickinson and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretaries of War, and George von L. Meyer and Charles J. Bonaparte, former Secretaries of the Navy; Hudson Maxim, Frederic R. Coudert, Dr. Lyman Abbott and George Haven Putnam are announced in the list of speakers.

"Army Problems" will be the subject at the opening session at the Hotel Astor, 2 P. M., June 14. In the evening a mass meeting will take place in Carnegie Hall, with Alton B. Parker as Chairman. At 10 A. M., on June 15, "Navy Problems" will be considered, and in the afternon it is intended to have an executive session of the delegates for the adoption of resolutions and for culminating action. In its statement of the purpose of the meeting the league says:

"One of the features of the conference will be an exhibition hall, displaying views of battle ships and submarines and tables of comparison, showing the weakness of the armed forces of the United States, both naval and military.

"The league is working for the following program: Legislation correcting present waste methods of military appropriations and disbursements; the adoption of a definite military policy; a stronger, better balanced navy; an effective mobile army; an adequate National Guard under the War Department, and organized reserves."

JURY GIVES WILDER $5,000.

Disregards Dr. Evans, Who is Asked About His Thaw Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—George H. Wilder, a broker of Summit, N. J., who sued Dr. George Stuart Willis, of Morristown, for alienation of Mrs. Wilder's affections, got a verdict for $5,000 to-day. To rebut testimony given by Dr. Willis that Mrs. Wilder was erratic and the charges she made against him were the outgrowth of an insane delusion, Dr. George W. King, an alienist of Hudson County, said that he had examined Mrs. Wilder and that he believed her to be a normal woman mentally.

Dr. Britton D. Evans, Medical Director at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Morris Plains, was called by the defense and testified that in his belief Mrs. Wilder was the victim of a delusion. Alexander Simpson, the plaintiff's attorney, said:

"You received no fee in the first Thaw case, did you, and you testified at the first Thaw trial that he was insane so as to have him committed to an institution rather than killed, and then you testified at his second trial that he was sane in order that he might go free?"

Dr. Evans was about to reply when Judge Silzer stopped him and said this case had no relation to the Thaw case. He styled the question highly improper.

PLAN TO PROMOTE RELIGION.

Conference of Christian Bodies Resolves to Appoint Commission.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 4.—Concerted action by practically all the Federated Christian organizations of the United States to promote the cause of religion was assured tonight through the adoption of resolutions by the conference called by the Federal Council of Churches in America for a commission on federated movements.

The commission's function will be to counsel with various religious agencies, so that all may be acquainted with the plans of the others and "combine into forceful unity of effort upon the common cause."

Laymen's federations are proving the most potent factor in closing red light districts, correcting civic vice, and in promoting unified religious zeal, according to the statements of actual experiences made today. Reports to this effect were delivered by representatives of the State Federations of New York, Missouri, Michigan, Kentucky, Texas, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

Bishop Rhinelander of Philadelphia and the Rev. Peter Ainslie of Baltimore were the final speakers tonight prior to the conclusion of the conference, both advocating collective religious movements.

FEARS HE IS GOING INSANE.

Chemist Asks Hospital Doctors to Hold Him for Observation.

It is seldom that a man appeals to a physician in a hospital for observation as to his sanity, but this occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, when Willey G. Halliford, 50 years of age, of 12 Forest Street, walked in and asked that the physicians there examine him, as he feared he was losing his mind.

Halliford, who for years has been chief chemist at the Federal Sugar Refinery at Yonkers, told the physicians at the hospital that he believed he was going insane. He said he had a delusion that C. A. Spreckels, President of the concern, was watching for an opportunity to kill him by means of some sort of a wireless current. Halliford said he had tried to shake off this delusion for some days, but had failed. He then decided the best thing to do was to go to a hospital and ascertain if possible if his mind was giving way. He will be kept under observation for some days.

THREE LOST ON SCHOONER.

Captain and Two of Crew Drowned When the Warner Moore Is Wrecked

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., June 4.—Capt. Burgess and two members of his crew were drowned to-day when the schooner Warner Moore, which left Charleston, S. C., May 20 for New York, was wrecked off the Cobb Island lifesaving station, about ten miles north of Cape Charles, Va. Four members of the crew were saved.

Student Printers Awarded Prizes.

The closing exercises of the School for Printers' Apprentices were held last evening at the Hudson Guild, 436 West Twenty-seventh Street. Medals for proficiency in typography were awarded to William L. Gleason and Charles Sutton. William Duncan and William Otto received medals for English.

British Labor Organ Expires.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—The Daily Citizen, official organ of the British Labor Party, ceases publication today, after an existence of two and a half years. It was the first labor daily to be published in this country.

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Most sufferers from impaired digestion, fermentation, acidity, catarrhal conditions, distress after eating, or other stomach disorders think they must live on a milk and nursery diet or else dose themselves with digestives that weaken the stomach still further. But if you will form the pleasant habit of sipping a glass or two of delicious Mana-cea Water with each meal, you will soon find your digestion so much strengthened that you can *eat what you like* without the slightest distress. Sold by all druggists and by Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., and other high-class grocers. Money back if it fails to relieve.

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MANY people and many magazines are discussing birth control. Drysdale's *The Small Family System* is informative and gives facts and figures. $1.00 net.

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BOTH published by B. W. Huebsch, New York, and obtainable at all book stores.

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